

MAYOR W. J. GAYNOR DIES ON BOARD SHIP

Heart Failure Cause
of Sudden Death.

SAILED ON SEPT. 4.

His Son's Wireless Message
the First News.

KLINE IS NOW N. Y. MAYOR

News of Death Spread Rapidly—Mrs. Gaynor at Summer Home at St. James, N. Y., Notified—City Flags at Half Mast—Was a Sick Man When He Sailed For Brief Rest In Europe. New Mayor a Republican.

New York, Sept. 12.—Mayor William J. Gaynor died of heart disease at sea on board the White Star liner Baltic, on which he sailed from New York last week in search of rest and health. He was accompanied only by his son, Rufus, and a male nurse. Although those close to him knew when he sailed that he was a very sick man, his death was a shock to his friends.

The news of the mayor's death was announced by his secretary, Robert Adamson, who had received a wireless message from Rufus W. Gaynor. The message had been sent to Cuxhaven and from there was forwarded by cable. It read:

Wireless Message.
"Father died Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Death due to heart failure. Notify mother."

The message was delivered to Mr. Adamson at his home in Brooklyn. He immediately notified Mrs. Gaynor at St. James, N. Y., and then tried to reach Colonel Kline, the acting mayor, at his home, 238 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. He got into communication with the police telegraph bureau, and the police captain in the precinct in which the acting mayor lives immediately sent a man to Colonel Kline's home, who reported that he had passed the night at the home of his son-in-law, Frederick E. Schnell, in Jamaica.

When the police of Jamaica got to Mr. Schnell's residence they found that Colonel Kline had left the house on his way to the city. Mr. Adamson ordered Janitor Ryan of the city hall to place all the flags on the building at half mast.

Never Recovered From Wound.
The mayor had never fully recovered from the effects of the bullet wound he received on the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse three years ago as he was about to start on his first official vacation after becoming mayor.

The confusion, turmoil and excitement of the tense political situation which developed this summer served to bring on an attack of the throat trouble which followed the attempt at assassination, and his vitality was so weakened that he felt it necessary to temporarily abandon his campaign on the day after he was notified of his nomination by the great crowd which assembled in city hall plaza and take a short voyage to Europe.

The fact that he died of heart failure would seem to show that he was even sicker than he appeared to be. Even the members of his family and his intimate friends who came down to see him off did not seem to appreciate that his illness might have serious consequences.

Officials Notified.
Members of the city administration and political leaders of the parties which seemed about to identify themselves with the mayor's campaign for re-election were notified at once. There was the utmost consternation throughout the city. Not even the attempted assassination three years ago startled the public to the extent that did this news, coming upon the heels of the dramatic fight for political life which had preceded it.

Officers of the White Star line said that the Baltic, which was some 400 or 500 miles off the Irish coast, is due to touch at Queenstown Friday morning and to dock in Liverpool some time Friday afternoon. The definite time of arrival could not be obtained.

When the mayor accepted the nomination recently on the steps of the city hall he was a sick man. He was so ill that he could not stand up to read his speech. Robert Adamson, his secretary, insisted that there was nothing serious the matter with him, however Wednesday was a hot and humid

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

Mayor of New York City,
Who Died on Steamship,
Had an Eventful Career.



Photo © by American Press Association.

William J. Gaynor was born near Whitestown, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1851, and lived amid toil with thirteen brothers and sisters. He studied law in Utica, N. Y., and was a newspaper reporter in Brooklyn in 1873. He opened a law office in 1885. In 1893 he was asked by a mass meeting to run for mayor of Brooklyn and declined. In 1896 he again declined a nomination for mayor of Brooklyn and also a nomination for governor. He was nominated in 1909 by Mayor nominators and municipal Democracy and finally by Tammany Hall for mayor of Greater New York and was elected. He took office Jan. 1, 1910. He was shot on Aug. 9, 1910, by James J. Gallagher, a would be assassin, as he was about to sail for Europe. He recovered from this wound. In 1912 he was prominently spoken of as a possible candidate for president on the Democratic ticket. He died of heart failure on board the steamship Baltic while en route for Europe at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 10, 1913.

HIS VIEW OF DEATH WHEN
HE STOOD IN ITS SHADOW.

Mayor Gaynor's view of death was given in a letter to his sister written shortly after the attempt upon his life. The mayor then wrote: "It was not a bit afraid to die if that was God's will of me. I said to myself, just as well now as a few years from now. No one who contemplates the immensity of Almighty God and of his universe and his works and realizes what an atom he is in it all can fear to die in this flesh—yes, even though it were true that he were to be dissolved forever into the infinity of matter and mind from which he came."

day. Thousands of his supporters had gathered in the square to offer him an independent nomination for the mayoralty. The mayor was expected to deliver his speech of acceptance at 12:30, about the hottest time of the day. It was 1 o'clock before he came out on the porch.

The mayor took his seat in an arm chair. Ross Appleton made a speech. Jacob H. Schiff made a speech. Herman Kidder made a speech. When they had sat down the crowd turned expectantly to the mayor.

But the mayor did not rise. Instead, Adamson walked to the front of the portico and read the mayor's speech for him.

During the speech the mayor several times rose to his feet to wave a shovel which his supporters had presented to him as an emblem of his main campaign on the subway issue. At the close of the speech he shook the shovel again when Adamson read:

"The people of this city are going to shovel all these miserable political grafters into one common dump heap." The rest of the time the mayor sat in his chair. He was very white and very irritable. Some of those near him thought it was simply the heat. Others concluded that the mayor was in reality a very sick man.

Ardolph Kline New Mayor.

Colonel Ardolph Loges Kline, who now becomes mayor, has as president of the board of aldermen been acting mayor several times during Mayor Gaynor's stay at St. James or trips out of town. He became head of the aldermanic board on June 7 last, succeeding John Purroy Mitchell, appointed collector of the port of New York by President Wilson.

He had expected that his longest

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

Logic In Supporting Judge Smith For A Second Term.

If you were foreman of a section crew, would you turn off the man who did the most work in the shortest time, in the best fashion, because he had been with you so long he knew exactly how to do the work in the way you wanted it done and with least telling? Of course you wouldn't.

If you were manager of a store, would you turn off the salesman who had proved he could sell the most goods, at the least expense, with the most satisfaction to you and your customers, because he had been with you long enough to acquire all that skill that you demanded in a salesman? Of course you wouldn't.

If you were the superintendent of a hospital, would you turn out the surgeon who had gained great fame in performing operations, who had shown that he had the skill, the deftness, the temperament that made a great surgeon, who had brought name and reputation to your hospital, because some other surgeon thought he might in time do the work almost as well and therefore ought to have the place? Of course you wouldn't.

If you were the general manager of a railroad, would you turn out the conductor who never knocked down a fare, who always brought his train in on time, who had performed his labors so cheerfully and faithfully that it was a constant pleasure for passengers to be in his charge on a journey, because he had been with you years enough that you could place absolute reliance and dependence on his doing what the welfare of the road demanded? Of course you wouldn't.

Being sensible and reasonable voter of Clearfield county, are you going to be fooled, threatened or cajoled into dismissing from the public service an upright, conscientious and able judge like Allison O. Smith whose administration has been marked by economy, by fair play, by the square deal and by absolute non-partisanship, on the silly plea that one term is all that you want of good government and public economy? Of course your's not.

You are going to do like hundreds of other voters in Clearfield county, and cast your ballots for the retention of such an admirable public officer as Judge Smith has proven himself.—Political advertisement.

INSPIRING RALLY OF MISSION WORKERS

Mrs. T. H. Murray, of Clearfield, a Vice-President

The members of the Woman's Home Missionary society of Altoona and vicinity held a rally Wednesday afternoon and evening at the First Methodist church, in that city says the Altoona Mirror. Miss Sadie J. Sheffer, deaconess at the Italian mission, conducted the afternoon devotional services. Mrs. H. L. Jacobs extended a welcome to the visitors and Miss Josephine Corbin, of the deaconess home at Brooklyn, gave a helpful talk. In the evening supper was served and the ladies were joined by the gentlemen of their households.

The following ministers took part in the evening services: Rev. W. P. Shriner, Rev. H. L. Jacobs, Miss Elizabeth Rue sang a beautiful solo. Professor Houck presided at the organ.

A feature in the evening was the Queen Esther procession in which fifty members of the younger society marched around the auditorium. They were led by Mrs. C. W. Karns and Mrs. H. L. Jacobs. Miss Corbin was the speaker of the evening.

The rally was arranged by Mrs. W. L. Woodcock, Altoona, district corresponding secretary. The president Mrs. Sarah Bradley, was in the chair and the other district officers, Mrs. T. H. Murray, of Clearfield, vice president; Miss Mabel Hughes, recording secretary; and Miss Sarah Olewine, treasurer, were also present.

Mrs. Woodcock has arranged for Miss Corbin to visit a number of the auxiliaries of the Altoona district and she will spend the next few days in that work. Wednesday evening she addressed the Methodist prayer meeting at Bellwood. Last evening she was at Philipsburg. Saturday and Sunday will be spent in Bellefonte. Monday at Curwensville and Tuesday at Clearfield.

Wanted.

Girls wanted at the Clearfield Laundry once. 12 Sept. 2-4.

CLEARFIELD MAY BE REPRESENTED

Burgess Woodward Requested
to Name Three Delegates

TO GOOD ROADS CONGRESS

Twenty-eight Organizations are Taking Part in the Congress, Which Will Be Held in Detroit During the Week of September 29—Interesting Exhibits Being Prepared.

Burgess Woodward, of Clearfield, has been requested by Hon. Logan Waller Page, president of the American Road congress and director of the United States office of public roads, to name three delegates to attend the sessions of the congress at Detroit during the week of September 29, as the representatives of the city.

Twenty eight organizations are taking part in the congress under the leadership of the American Highway Association and the American Automobile association. In his letter to the burgess, President Page calls attention to the fact that practically every state highway commissioner will be present and take part in discussing the important problems of road construction and maintenance, and some of the foremost men in public life will devote their attention to the great question of national aid to road improvement in an endeavor to work out a policy which may be submitted to the congress of the United States with the support of the organized road movement of America.

Houston Will Speak.

The secretary of agriculture, Hon. David F. Houston, will be the spokesman of the national administration at the congress. An important move bearing upon state legislation will be made at the session to be held under the auspices of the American Bar association, at which steps will be taken toward the formation of an official interstate commission for codifying and simplifying state road laws.

Interesting Exhibits.

President Page calls attention to the exhibits to be made by the United States government, states, and nearly a hundred of the leading manufacturers of the congress, which will illustrate every known method, material, and equipment for road construction and maintenance. He urges the city and county to be officially represented, as the congress is in reality a training school where a very great amount of useful information is to be obtained through attendance at lectures, inspection of exhibits, conferences with leading specialists in road and street work, and the collecting of the many instruction bulletins and documents which will be available for distribution.

The headquarters of the congress are in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., in charge of J. E. Penny-backer, general secretary.

MOVED TO BUCKS COUNTY

Expert Agriculturist Will Conduct His Operations at Newton.

R. P. Kester, of Grampian, who is recognized as one of the best informed practical farmers in this state, has removed with his wife and two children Howard and Lucretia, to Newton, Bucks county. The family will remain in that place temporarily in order that the two children may enter the George school at Newton.

Mr. Kester, who is soil and crop advisor for the state department of agriculture, and also lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, will conduct his operations from Newton.

CIVIL COURT

Last Case to Be Tried at This Term Now Being Heard.

In civil court Thursday a verdict for the defendant was directed in the case of Grant Cathcart vs. The Clearfield County Mutual Insurance company.

The case of Dr. H. A. Collins vs. August Brandt was settled.

The jury is hearing the case of William Guorski et al. vs. Fred Loeb et al., a suit for damages in which Mrs. Guorski is alleged to have been seriously injured while resisting a cost in the performance of his duty. This case is the last on the list for this term.

WEDDING BELLS

Winfield J. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clark, of DuBois, were married at the home of the bride Wednesday afternoon.

Howard Dennison and Miss Dorothy Larue Milliron, both of Falls Creek, were married at the Presbyterian parsonage, DuBois, on Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

A. J. Cyphert to Thomas J. Cyphert land in DuBois, \$300.

William M. Boyce to County Commissioners, land in Chest twp. \$266.73

County Commissioners to Montgomery Trust Co., land in Chest twp. \$77

Kate M. Shillingford to George F. Harris land in Osceola, \$250.

George F. Harris to Clara B. Harris, land in Osceola, \$1.

Harry A. Walker to Fred C. Kallie, land in Clearfield, \$1,700.

FREIGHT SMASHUP

Two Trains on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Road Collide

Two freight trains on the B. R. & P. road came together near North Point, piling up a half dozen cars, but not injuring anybody.

Passenger train No. 13 was held up more than an hour by the wreck.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Alexander Carson, of DuBois, and Agn. F. Leaster, of Falls Creek.

J. H. Laybarger and Mary Richmond, both of Clearfield.

Fred Bennett, and Edith Luzier, both of Clearfield.

Guy A. Hile, of Rose Bud, and Mae Wilkinson, of Blain City.

Peter Bogdzunas, of DuBois and Anna Yundsnukis, of Sandy.

W. G. Brenholtz and Emma Welch, both of Reynoldsville.

Herman I. Hess, of Mahafey, and Mabel C. Darniker, of Clover Run.

SILK MILL BUSY

Ten Persons Now Employed in Operating Looms in This Plant.

About ten persons are now employed in making silk plush at the mill on the West Side, and considerable material is being produced.

The black smoke from the big chimney is a pleasing sight to the people of Clearfield.

Moved to Woodland.

Lafayette Stine, division foreman on the Pennsy, has been transferred to Woodland, and has moved his family from Philipsburg to the Fire Clay city.

Whist Club Meeting

The regular meeting of the Clearfield-Curwensville Whist club was held at the Country club yesterday afternoon. A very pleasant time was had by those present.

Gave Regular Lunch.

The regular monthly ten cent lunch at Trinity M. E. church was held by Mrs. Thayer's circle yesterday, \$25 being realized. The various circles of this church have realized handsome financial profits since they began this work of helping pay off the church debt.

Her Sister Dead.

Mrs. Howard M. Stuart, of Tyrone, sister of Mrs. Nora Hall, of Allport, died at the Roaring Springs, Blair county hospital this week.

MAYOR GAYNOR'S DEATH

Most Important News of the Day Fully Covered in This Paper.

The sudden death of Mayor Gaynor of New York, while aboard ship on his way to Europe startled the country when the fact was made known late yesterday afternoon.

The news of Mayor Gaynor's death was sent to New York by wireless, and the full particulars of his death and a sketch of his life and activities compiled by the American Press association, will be found on an inside page of the Progress today.

The Progress is the only Clearfield paper to appear on the streets of this town today with a complete history of the life of Mayor Gaynor. Don't fail to read it.

Apply Your Knowledge.

"A college education is worth \$25.00 in increased earning capacity," declares a western university. It is, and it isn't. There are college men who could not earn this sum in twenty-five years. There are men earning twice as much in a year who never even walked by a college. It's a fine thing to have, but its earning capacity depends upon the practical use made of it says the wise man in Power.

ARDOLPH L. KLINE.

Gaynor's Successor as
Mayor of New York City,
Who Is a Republican.



Courtesy of Co-operative Press.

Ardolph L. Kline, who becomes mayor of New York after the death of William J. Gaynor, is a Republican. He was elected to the board from the Fifty-first Brooklyn aldermanic district. On Jan. 1, 1912, when the fusion majority in the board organized that body, Mr. Kline was elected vice president of the board. Upon the retirement of John Purroy Mitchell as president of the board to accept the office of collector of the port of New York Mr. Kline became president and as such acting mayor in the absence of the executive.

GLYNN IS GOVERNOR, HASBROUCK RULES

Says Sulzer Had No Authority
to Pardon Robin.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Justice Hasbrouck, in ruling on the writ of habeas corpus issued in behalf of Joseph G. Robin, the convicted New York banker, held that Governor Sulzer was legally impeached by the legislature and that while awaiting trial he is divested of all executive powers.

Robin's lawyers obtained the habeas corpus writ when the warden of the Blackwell's island penitentiary refused to honor a pardon for the banker signed by Governor Sulzer.

Justice Hasbrouck held that the assembly was properly in session and acting in a judicial capacity when the governor was impeached.

The case will be appealed.

SECRETARY LANE MUST REST.

Physicians Say He Should Relinquish Some of His Duties.

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 12.—Physicians in attendance upon Franklin H. Lane, secretary of the interior department, who collapsed Tuesday while reviewing the California admission day parade in Oakland, have announced that the secretary is suffering from angina pectoris, a muscular affection of the heart, and requires absolute rest for some time. They believed that Mr. Lane would be out of bed within four or five days, but said he must forego great physical exertion for weeks to come.

The secretary's breakdown is attributed to overwork. The physicians said that he must transfer to subordinates some of his official duties. The secretary passed a restful day.

\$50,000 In Transit Stolen.
Savannah, Ga., Sept. 12.—That \$50,000 was stolen from a trunk being shipped by the Southern Express company from the Chase National bank in New York to the Savannah Bank and Trust company became known. No trace of the money has been found. The seals on the trunk had been broken.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Taxes on married women without children and on bachelors is advocated by the Woman's Taxpayers' league of Cincinnati.

Frank Isabel and Daniel Napp of Valhalla were placed in jail charged, pending inquest, with having killed Patrick Sullivan of White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Belle Schwartz, seventy, was fondling a calf at her home in Haverstraw, N. Y., when it kicked her in the head. She has concussion of the brain.

Walter Kins, a milliner of Good Ground, N. Y., was held in \$500 bail on the charge that he had sprinkled poison on his relative's grave, causing the death of a score of chickens.

The Conspirators

How They Were Punished With Their Own Weapons

By RYLAND BELL

During the reign of Louis XIII. of France dueling was very prevalent among the nobility, the army—indeed, every one who made any pretense to respectability. One young man in Paris, Gaston Roche, set himself resolutely against the practice and announced that he would neither send nor accept a challenge.

Gaston Roche became engaged to Mile, Annette Ladis, an orphan with a fortune, and since he, too, was wealthy and of an excellent family there could be no objection to the match. Unfortunately for the lovers, Annette was a minor, and the management of her estate was in the hands of one Alphonse Didier. Didier was still a comparatively young man and had been selected by Annette's father to be her guardian because he intended that the two should marry.

When Gaston began to show evidence of his liking for Annette, Didier, who was guarding her carefully that no one should step in and take her away from him, looked upon him as an enemy. And when the guardian saw that Annette accepted the love offered her he was beside himself with anger.

But Didier realized that to oppose a case of true love by force would be to lose the prize. He preferred to work by secret methods. He first hired one of the best swordsmen in France to pick a quarrel with Gaston and kill him in a duel. But Gaston, who had publicly announced his opposition to settling disputes at the point of the sword, declined to fight.

But this did not lessen the love Annette bore him one whit. She knew nothing of her guardian's connection with the affair. She simply stood by Gaston because she loved him and approved of his stand against dueling, which was killing off all the best young men in France. Indeed, so great was the slaughter that Cardinal Richelieu, the prime minister, had issued an edict against it.

Didier's next move was even more nefarious than his first. He formed

ting him on the charge of peculation. Annette would not believe that her lover was guilty, but the weeks the months and finally the years went by, and she saw or heard nothing of him. Didier made every effort to win her for himself, but she resolutely declined to marry him or any one else. At last he told her that Gaston was dead, but even this failed to effect the purpose for which it was intended. She came of age and into possession of her fortune. Going to her estate, she lived there in retirement, ignorant of what had become of her lover, but believing Didier's story that he was dead.

Didier, who had been a friend of her father, managed to keep from her the fact that he had been the cause of Gaston Roche's ruin. He was a frequent visitor at her chateau, being always made welcome on her late father's account. She remained faithful to Gaston's memory, refusing Didier's and other offers, but Didier believed, or at least hoped, that by perseverance he would be able at last to dominate her even if he could not make her love him.

At last, in order to escape a world that had become obnoxious to her, she "took the veil."

Cardinal Richelieu died and was succeeded by Cardinal Mazarin. The efforts of the former to eradicate dueling were a failure, and after his death his edict was not enforced. One evening D'Alger was supping in a cafe in Paris when a man entered and swept his eye over the room, his glance finally lighting on the count. Then he walked directly toward him.

The stranger's features were those of a man of about thirty, but he had evidently suffered, and his sufferings had left their trace. His hair was gray and evidently prematurely so. The moment he saw D'Alger his expression changed from habitual sadness to one of intense hate. The count was sitting with his feet extended, and when the stranger passed him he deliberately kicked them out of his way. D'Alger rose angrily, but the stranger passed on and took a seat at the other end of the room.

"Alphonse," exclaimed the count to a friend at the table, "go to that fellow and make arrangements for me to kill him tomorrow morning."

The man addressed went to the stranger, bowed politely and asked for satisfaction for his insult on behalf of Count D'Alger. The person challenged gave him name as Luigi Massello and his residence as Rome. This indicated that he was an Italian, but he spoke French without any accent whatever. He agreed to meet the count in a wood beyond where the Arc de Triomphe now stands and chose rapiers for weapons. The hour of the meeting was the next morning at sunrise.

D'Alger had formerly been an excellent swordsman, but his skill had been reduced by dissipation. Nevertheless he was still dreaded. When he began to fight with Massello it was supposed that he would soon disable him at least. But those present were astonished at the Italian's skill. He seemed for awhile to be playing with the count as a cat will play with a mouse before eating it, and his enemy saw in his eye the same look that the mouse might see in the eye of the cat. In vain D'Alger sought to get the point of his sword beyond that of his adversary. Every thrust was parried with consummate skill. Finally when his lungs began to lose their force and direction the Italian made a thrust and pierced his enemy in the heart.

When the count's clothing was opened to examine his wound it was found that Massello had given the point of his rapier a twist that had left a cut something like an interrogation point.

Scarcely had the Parisians ceased to talk about D'Alger's death and the want of an explanation of the enmity of the man who had killed him when Antoine Partelow, walking past the Palais Royal, looking at an equipage in the street, bumped against a man coming from the opposite direction.

"Pardon, monsieur," said Partelow. "Pardon? Do you suppose you can knock against a man on the street in that fashion without paying for doing so?" and he slapped Partelow's face.

Partelow stepped back astonished. His assailant drew forth a card, handed it to him and walked on. The card bore the name of Count Rumsdorf of St. Petersburg. Within an hour's time he received a challenge from Antoine Partelow.

At the meeting that took place the next morning the count was recognized as Luigi Massello, who had killed D'Alger. The fight was very like the one between the Italian and D'Alger. Rumsdorf displayed the same remarkable skill with the rapier and, after defending himself for awhile, pierced his enemy in the same place he had pierced his former enemy—the heart. And what was still more singular, by the same twist he had given his sword before he left an interrogation point on Partelow's chest.

All Paris was by this time talking about this singular stranger who had different names, but left the same mark on the bodies of his enemies and wondering who would be his next victim. They had not long to wait. On morning it was announced that Alphonse Didier had been killed in a duel by a German baron, and the mark left on his body was the same as that left on his other two victims. But Didier was not killed outright, though he died on the field. As he was dying his enemy went to him and, looking him in the eye, said:

"You wish to know who I am? I am Gaston Roche, who would not fight a duel and whom you conspired to ruin. I have left my mark on the bodies of the other conspirators. You are the last. Since you would have it so I have become a duelist. Nevertheless I have fought my last duel, having punished those who made me one."

A VISIT TO THE BANK

And What Resulted From an Unexpected Meeting.

I am retired from the banking business after thirty years' service. On one occasion during this long term a singular thing occurred. The bank I was connected with was a small affair, and we rarely had in the vault over fifty or sixty thousand dollars in currency, but at one time, owing to a peculiar financial condition of the country, we had over \$200,000 on Saturday at the close of banking hours.

That Saturday night I felt to thinking about this great sum on hand. Our safe was an old pattern and could be readily opened by any bank robber with an ordinary capacity for his business. The combination was known to two officers of the bank (the president and cashier) and myself. I was paying teller. I was not thinking of any danger from within, only from without. I sat at home thinking about it till after midnight, then, without any definite purpose, put on my hat and walked to the bank. I strolled past the building, turned back and, yielding to an impulse, went in, made straight for the vault, saw no evidence of change and was about to turn away when a desire seized me to see that the cash was there. I was turning the combination knob when the door opened and the cashier entered.

"What are you doing here?" he asked, evidently astonished and at the same time suspicious.

"I came to see that the cash is all right. What did you come for?"

"I came for that too. I confess I didn't expect to find the teller of the bank opening the vault."

"And I didn't expect the cashier to put in an appearance. Your tone indicates a suspicion that I am here to rob."

"I can't think of anything more suspicious than the teller of the bank opening the vault at 1 o'clock in the morning."

At that moment a door at the other end of the room opened, and who should walk in but the president. On seeing us he looked surprised.

"What's happened?" he asked quickly. "Any funds missing?"

"I think not," said the cashier. "But there is no telling how much would have been taken had I not arrived at the nick of time."

"I was worried," I faltered, "at having so large an amount of currency in the safe and could not resist an impulse to come and see that all was right."

"And count the funds?" sneered the cashier.

"What brought you?" asked the president of the cashier.

The cashier tried to stammer out a better excuse than I had given and, failing, finally blurted:

"And what brought you, for the matter of that?"

"I often come to the bank before going to bed to see that all is safe. Tonight, having so much currency in the safe, I was especially anxious."

"Having come first," I said, "on the same errand, I presume I am caught in the act."

"What were you opening the vault for?" asked the cashier. "Couldn't you see that it hadn't been tampered with?"

"I could see that it hadn't been blown open, but I couldn't see that the lock hadn't been picked or that some one knowing the combination hadn't opened it and taken the funds."

"Gentlemen," said the president, "we will have a look at the money and go home."

I was directed to open the safe. The bills were found in piles as they had been left in the afternoon, and the safe was closed, and we separated.

The next day I was called before the president for an examination, which lasted two hours, and when I came out of his private office I saw the cashier go in, as I inferred, for a similar purpose. Notwithstanding that I showed a clean record, the president and cashier after consultation decided to dismiss me.

I appealed to the board of directors, giving them a statement of the facts.

After a meeting or consultation the board gave out a decision that the meeting of the three in the bank was a coincidence, that there was no guilt attached to any one of us, but, rather, we were all to be commended for our watchfulness.

The only good this did me was that I retained my position. I was still under suspicion. This was fostered by the cashier, who, I supposed, won over the president to his views. Nevertheless the president acquiesced in the decision of the board and exonerated me.

It was but a few weeks after all this happened that we were startled at an announcement that the president had resigned and the cashier had been promoted to the vacant position. I was smarting under what I considered a blow, for since the cashier considered me guilty of an intent to rob the bank he would likely put me out in time, when the new president informed me that I had been promoted to succeed him as cashier.

I was thunderstruck. He did not refer to the past, and I went about my new duties in ignorance of what had happened to change the situation.

In ten days it came out that the president had lost \$200,000 in the stock market.

STERNEMANN IS AIDING OFFICERS

Letter Writer Helps Solve Murder Mystery.

TO VISIT MORGUE LATER.

Will Attempt to Identify Body Believed to Be His Daughter—Officers Expect to Clear Up Mystery at Once. New Clew to Identity Proves to Be No Good.

New York, Sept. 11.—Peter H. Sternemann, who still holds to the belief that his missing daughter, Ella, may be the Hudson river victim, accompanied Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy and Detective Lieutenant Clinton Wood of New York police headquarters to various addresses which Sternemann had given in his first incoherent letter on the matter.

Mr. Murphy expressed the belief that before the search was ended the Sternemann girl would be discovered alive.

"In event that things do not turn out as I expect," he added, "we shall take Sternemann over to Hoboken and let him inspect the two sections of the torso already discovered."

Notwithstanding the assurance of the police that Ella Sternemann is alive and would come forward but for fear of annoyance by her eccentric father and also in the face of the statements of relatives that the dismembered body cannot be that of Ella, Sternemann was taken into custody by Detective Clinton Wood of the district attorney's staff after Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy had talked with the old man for some time.

"I talked with Sternemann for about two hours," said Murphy, "and he gave an excellent account of his movements and whereabouts not only at the time of the discovery of the body, but both before and since. I found him perfectly willing to tell all about himself and each member of his family. He said he was willing to go anywhere and to do anything to help clear up the murder mystery. I will see him again to determine whether he shall be held for any purpose in this investigation."

County Physician King, who made the autopsy on the body of the murdered girl, said that he had ordered an inquest. A coroner's jury will be impaneled as soon as the necessary jurors can be summoned.

A dispatch from Syracuse said that Miss Jeanette Genevieve Norman, whose friends feared she might be the river victim, was in that city, playing in a vaudeville act at the New York state fair.

DENIES "BIG TIM" HAS BEEN FOUND

No Clew Obtained to Whereabouts of Missing Man.

New York, Sept. 11.—Another rumor of the finding of "Big Tim" Sullivan, who disappeared from his brother Patrick's home on East Chester road, Williamsbridge, eleven days ago, fell when it was established that he is not stopping at the Riverside inn, Smithtown, L. I., and that he has not been seen in that vicinity since his disappearance.

A week end visit there of Mike Padden, close friend of the former Bowery leader, and Joseph, the seventeen-year-old son of "Little Tim" Sullivan, was responsible for the rumor. Mr. Padden told friends who visited him at the inn that he was of the opinion that "Big Tim" was somewhere in St. Lawrence county, but that he had no definite information on the subject. Both men denied having any knowledge of the leader's whereabouts.

On the strength of the rumor that "Big Tim" was at Riverside inn several Tammany men are reported to have left for Smithtown. They had received word that Mr. Sullivan had gone there directly after his disappearance and is in good health, both physically and mentally. The big fellow, according to the news conveyed to Tammany Hall, decided to slip away because the restraint placed upon him had grown irksome.

Call to New York Banks.

Albany, Sept. 11.—Superintendent Van Tuyl of the state banking department issued a call for a statement of the condition of state banks and trust companies at the close of business on Sept. 9.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—The machine and boiler shops of the Nickel Plate railroad at Stony Island avenue and Ninety-first street were destroyed by fire. The loss may reach \$500,000. Seven hundred men are thrown out of employment.

James O'Brien, the chief engineer, could not find a telephone and tied down the cock of a steam siren to give an alarm. Members of an engine company half a mile away heard the whistle and responded.

Plate Shops Burned.

Railroad Loses \$500,000 by Fire in Chicago.

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Forecasting the Weather. Here are a few hints for forecasting the following day's weather: First of all, look at the northwest for your weather. However threatening the sky may appear, if you see a bit of blue in the northwest you won't have a steady downpour. At the worst it will only be showery.

If the day has been very fine and the blue sky is suddenly specked over in the evening with little curly clouds then look out for a change of weather. The longer they take to form the longer the time before the change comes about.

A red sun in the early morning is a bad sign, for there will be wet weather before the next twenty-four hours are over. Though the sky at sunrise may be absolutely cloudless, yet if the eastern horizon is red or orange the clouds will roll up and rain probably will fall before nightfall.

Evening red and morning gray. Two sure signs of one fine day.

Tennyson's Last Hours.

Dr. G. H. R. Dabbs was the medical attendant on Tennyson during the latter's last illness. A few hours before the end the poet turned to the doctor and said "Death?" The doctor merely bowed his head. "That's well," said Tennyson. Dr. Dabbs has left on record a picture of the concluding scene. "Nothing," he writes, "could have been more striking. * * * On the bed a figure of breathing marble, flooded and bathed in the light of the full moon streaming through the oriel window; his hand clasping the Shakespeare which he had asked for but recently and which he had kept by him to the end; the moonlight, the majestic figure as he lay there, 'drawing thicker breath,' irresistibly brought to our minds his own 'Passing of Arthur.'"

SEARCH NORTH SEA FOR AIRSHIP VICTIMS

Fourteen Lives Lost When German Dirigible Is Wrecked.

Helgoland, North Sea, Sept. 11.—Torpedo boat destroyers, with their search lights flashing over the waters, remained at the scene of the airship catastrophe in which fourteen officers and men out of a crew of twenty-one perished when the new German marine dirigible Zeppelin L-1 while flying from the German coast to this island was wrecked in a hurricane. The search of the sea is being continued.

No more air men, living or dead, have been discovered. Thirteen corpses, including those of Captain Metzger, chief of the naval airship service; Captain Hanne, commander of the wrecked dirigible, and Lieutenant Baron von Maltzahn and the engineer officer, Wehner, undoubtedly are confined in the cabin of the airship, which lies at the bottom of one of the deepest parts of the north sea.

The fourteenth victim was picked up by boats launched from the destroyers, but he was dead when found.

CONEY ISLAND INN BURNS.

Frame Hotel Destroyed as High Winds Fan Flames.

Coney Island, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Seaciffe inn, a frame hotel in West Thirty-third street, between Surf avenue and the ocean, caught fire and was burned. The Seaciffe inn is located in the midst of a collection of hotels, cottages and bungalows, all of which are still filled with guests and summer visitors, waiting for the end of the Mardi Gras.

Two alarms were turned in for the fire. The Seaciffe is outside the high pressure water zone. A high wind fanned the flames, and people in nearby hotels and cottages made haste to move out.

Lone Robber Gets \$1,000.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 11.—A lone highwayman held up the night clerk in the office of the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction company and got away with a satchel containing more than \$1,000.

Assassin Commits Suicide.

Tokyo, Sept. 11.—One of the assassins of Morihiro Abe, director of the political bureau of the foreign office, committed suicide by plunging a sword into his abdomen.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Charles W. Smith of Terrace View, W. Va., suspected as insane, was arrested at the White House.

Alexander M. Thackara, consul general at Berlin, has been selected for promotion to consul general at Paris.

General Grenville Dodge, aged eighty-two, of Council Bluffs, Ia., left the hospital cured after a serious operation.

Michael Addison of Brooklyn died at St. John's hospital, Long Island City, from a beating at a picnic at Masspeh, N. Y.

Tony Jannus, aviator, had a narrow escape when his biplane, 50 feet in the air, came near taking fire from escaping gasoline at Carmel, Ill.

Rudolph Oeser, a New York letter carrier for twenty-five years, arrested for robbing the mails, said he could not live on his pay. Theater tickets and \$50 were found on him.

John B. Jony and George A. Wilcox, wreckers of the Genesee Banking company of Genesee, Pa., were sentenced to not less than nine months nor more than two years at Corning, N. Y.

TARIFF MEASURE BACK TO HOUSE

Conference on Amended Bill Will Be Brief.

WILL BE LAW IN TEN DAYS.

Expected to Be Ready For President's Signature—Senate Saved a Day by Its Procedure—La Follette Vote a Surprise—President Wilson's Statement.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The Democratic tariff revision bill as it passed the senate, changed in many particulars from the form in which it left the house over four months ago, went back to that body and will find its way into a joint conference committee, where the finishing touches will be given to it.

The senate stole a march upon the house when, immediately after passing the bill, it decided to "insist upon its amendments" and ask for a conference. Under this procedure when the bill went to the house there was nothing for the house to do but to accept the amendments or meet the request of the senate for the appointment of a house committee. The move of the senate leaders, while formal in character, saved a day's time in getting the bill into the joint conference committee.

Preliminary conferences within the last two weeks between Representative Underwood and Senator Simmons, the tariff leaders of the two bodies, have led to an understanding that little time will be consumed in the conference discussion of the bill. It was predicted that the measure probably would be ready for the president within ten days.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The house of representatives will probably hold night sessions in order to hurry the passage of the currency bill, while the senate conferees of the tariff bill will likewise meet in the evenings.

Following the passage of the tariff bill, both houses of congress appear anxious to get through work as quickly as possible.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff bill passed the senate by a vote of 44 to 37 exactly four months after it was received by the senate from the house.

The supreme moment of excitement and expectancy came when the clerk called the name of Senator La Follette.

"Aye," responded the Wisconsin senator.

President Wilson issued a statement after the vote in which he said:

A fight for the people and for free business which has lasted a long generation has at last been won handsomely and completely. A leadership and a steadfastness in counsel have been shown in both houses of which the Democratic party has reason to be very proud. There has been no weakness or confusion or drawing back, but a statesmanlike directness and command of circumstances.

There is every reason to believe the currency reform will be carried through with equal energy, directness and loyalty to the general interest.

\$100,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

Chicago Millionaire Kept Loss a Secret One Month.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Jewels said to be valued at more than \$100,000 were stolen from the home of a millionaire resident of Winnetka, a north shore suburb, it was learned from private detectives who have been working on the case a month. They admitted the extent of the theft after the operations became known, but refused to divulge the name of the victim.

The detectives asserted the whereabouts of the thieves are known and promised arrests later.

PRINCE OF MONACO.

Ruler of Monte Carlo, Visitor to United States. Plans an Eventful Trip.



The Prince of Monaco, who signaled his arrival by sending music by wireless from his yacht, the Hironde, is in New York. The prince is the ruler of the principality in which the famous Monte Carlo is situated. He intends to see the president, visit universities, see New York's wonders, shoot grizzly bears and tour the country.



PIERCED HIS ENEMY IN THE BREAST.

a conspiracy to make it appear that Gaston had sent a challenge and have him punished under the cardinal's edict. Annette had a cousin, Antoine Partelow, a worthless fellow who wished that Annette might die without issue since in that event he would inherit her estate. Didier took Partelow into his confidence, and the two agreed as a first step toward possession of the Roche estate to get rid of Gaston. They took in with them a third party, an impoverished nobleman, Count Louis d'Alger. Having possessed themselves of specimens of Gaston's handwriting, they forged a challenge from Gaston to D'Alger.

This preliminary step having been taken, the count publicly insulted Gaston. Since there were many witnesses to the insult all Paris was wondering if Gaston would a second time bring down on himself the imputation of coward. He stood by his principles, but, instead of sending D'Alger a reply to his challenge, ignored it. Not long after the insult had been offered the conspirators contrived to have the forged challenge fall into the hands of Cardinal Richelieu.

Gaston was arrested and taken before the minister. He was shown the proof of his guilt and was thunderstruck. After examining it carefully, though he knew it to be a forgery, he could not detect any point of dissimilarity between the chirography and his own. He simply denied that he had sent it or any other challenge. The punishment named in the cardinal's edict was death, but since the accused denied the charge he was sent to prison to await further proof.

Another charge, one of dishonesty, was brought against Gaston, and Didier told Annette that her lover had been thrown into prison on this account, showing her an order commit-

The Late Mayor Gaynor

Interesting Career of New York City's Chief Executive
His Attempted Assassination—Planned to
Run For Mayor Independent of Tam-
many—Farmer, Lawyer, Judge
and Philosopher.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, mayor of New York city, who died on board the steamship Baltic while on his way across the Atlantic on a short vacation, was a man of great force of character, honesty of purpose and fearlessness in the discharge of his duty as he saw it.

Judge Gaynor was born near Oriskany, in Oneida county, N. Y. He was of mixed Irish and English ancestry. One of his ancestors on his mother's side fought under Montgomery in the war of the Revolution and was killed in the attack on Quebec. The neighborhood in which he was reared was called "Skeeterboro." His was the usual life of a boy on a farm in a poor country. He worked in the fields and woods and did the chores. He went to the little district school each winter for a few weeks. He afterward went to the village school and the seminary and afterward taught school and finally achieved a good education.

He settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1875, at the age of about twenty-four. He did newspaper work. Then he practiced law. His rise in his profes-

sion was steady. He was a student and was careful in his practice. He settled all the cases he could, but when he had to fight in court he was a formidable antagonist.

He early began to take an interest in public affairs, but not as a partisan. He at first lived in the town of Flatbush, adjoining Brooklyn. Its population was about 10,000. Its government was dependent on two political bosses and was thoroughly bad. There were much waste and peculation. All sorts of favoritism existed. There were forty saloons, only one with a license. There was a colony of roadhouses frequented by drivers to Coney Island and the beaches. Gaynor was then a silent young fellow. But he had tried several law cases at the town hall with great ability. He said one day that the government of the town was a disgrace and the people should not suffer it. People thought of the two opposing bosses and smiled, for whichever was in power the result was the same. And many even said that they had an understanding and worked together. The next thing was that every one received a printed circular from Mr. Gaynor inviting him to a public meeting in the town hall to select candidates for the approaching election. The hall was packed. Both bosses were there. The chairman was a tool of theirs.

His Early Political Creed.
A motion was put naming candidates. Young Gaynor quietly handed up a resolution as a substitute, naming a new set of men from top to bottom. The chairman refused to submit it to a vote. Mr. Gaynor got up on a bench in full view, and the whole town learned that he was not as quiet as he looked. He reviewed the condition of things in the crispest words. He demanded that the chairman put the substitute to a vote and told him that if he did not do so it would not be at all difficult to put him out of the window and put another in his place. The whole meeting broke out in cheers. The chairman lost his nerve and put the substitute. It was overwhelmingly carried. Two days later the two opposing bosses combined on a ticket, but were beaten three to one at the polls. Gaynor had been asked to run

for the legislature, but refused. He said he wanted no office. The newspaper accounts of that time show that in his speech he declared, as he often has since, that "ours is a government of laws and not of men." He even read that famous passage to that effect from the Massachusetts bill of rights.

As a Police Officer.

When the government was organized the town board insisted on appointing Mr. Gaynor police commissioner, and he was prevailed on to serve. He went quietly and systematically to work, and everything was done in a strictly lawful manner. No lawless police raids were made, but in a few months the colony of evil places was empty, and every hotel and saloon had a license, and they were made to respect the Sunday law. The town was "cleaned up."

In a year Mr. Gaynor resigned his office. His work was done. He made the police force respect the law and not do as it liked. He tried to teach the same lesson to the 10,000 policemen of the city of New York. They were not permitted to do any unlawful

will see him as a self-seeker." A great meeting was held in the Academy of Music, which named him for mayor. But he would not run. He said no one would ever be able to say that the public services he had rendered were with a view to get into office. He was even touchy about it. And that characteristic manifested itself in the many times he had been asked to be a candidate for governor and mayor. Another was nominated instead.

Later he was nominated for justice of the supreme court. He wrote, declining. But leading citizens induced him to run to help the city ticket, the city being part of the ten counties making up the judicial district. There was a majority the other way of about 30,000 in the district, and the ring majority in the city was about 20,000 in past elections. But Mr. Gaynor was elected by a majority of over 30,000, and the ring was as badly beaten in the city. It never again got back into power. It was broken for good, and Brooklyn became a part of New York city a few years later.

Notable Career as Judge.

The career of William J. Gaynor as a judge is well known. He was an immense worker and set a new pace. The number of cases he tried each year was beyond anything theretofore known. The legislative committee on the law's delays reported all



Photo © by American Press Association.
MAYOR GAYNOR, FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN A FEW MINUTES BEFORE HE WAS SHOT.

this several years ago. His opinions on the rights of the individual, on immunity from unlawful arrests and police interference and on libel and other kindred things became read and known all over this country, and some of them are legal classics. It was not thought he would remain long on the bench, but he refused to resign to run for governor, for mayor of Brooklyn and twice for mayor of Greater New York. At the end of his term he did not seek renomination or say a word on the subject, but all of the parties without an exception renominated him. He served only two years of that term. The last four years as a judge he served as a member of the appellate division of the supreme court of the state.

Only Winner on His Ticket.

But in 1909 he was induced to resign to run for mayor of New York city. Every one on his ticket was beaten except himself. He had a majority of 73,000.

His career as mayor is known to the whole country. He made no promises or alliances to get the office. He selected men to head all the twenty-eight departments of the city to suit himself. The knowledge and insight which he manifested in the workings of the city government were an object lesson to every one. Nothing escaped his attention, and he knew the way to do everything. He cut off millions of expenses. He abolished boards and bureaus that every mayor before him had supposed to be legal fixtures. The story has been so often written and told that it need not be repeated. He made the government of the city an object lesson and pattern for the whole country. He drew the eyes of Europe even upon the city.

The departments have been raised to the highest efficiency. The mayor caused all appointments and promotions to be made in numerical order from a competitive list. No money or influence was permitted to interfere with this. No one was able to make any charges of fraud, ring rule or political favoritism in the government of the city. Under this man they simply vanished. Of course a man like this had enemies, who growled and abused him. But the mayor kept right on.

Gaynor as Philosopher.

The philosophical turn of the mayor's mind endeared him to the community. He displayed it throughout his whole career, but it became more apparent in his wider field as mayor. He was called upon to make addresses all the time and had made more than any mayor, if not more than all the mayors, who preceded him. And he always had something thoughtful and often witty to say. The same is true of the many letters he wrote. He seemed to have no desire to conceal his thoughts or opinions, as is the case with many politicians. Soon after he became mayor the public was attracted to one of the long series of his public letters. A young minister of the gospel wrote to him for a license to

preach to the Jews in the most congested Jewish quarter in order to convert them. The mayor answered as follows:

Reverend and Dear Sir—It seems to me that this work of proselytizing from other religions and sects is very often carried too far. Do you not think the Jews have a good religion? Have not the Christians appropriated the entire Jewish sacred scriptures? Was not the New Testament also written entirely by Jews? Was not Jesus also born of the Jewish race, if I may speak of it with due reverence? Did not we Christians get much or the most of what we have from the Jews? Why should any one work so hard to proselytize the Jew? His pure belief in the one true living God comes down to us even from the twilight of fable and is the one unbroken lineage and tradition of the world. I do not think I should give you a license to preach for the conversion of the Jews in the streets of the thickly settled Jewish neighborhoods which you designate. Would you not annoy them and do more harm than good? How many Jews have you converted so far? Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Perhaps this letter also displays the mayor's own profound belief in God, which seems to be his whole creed. His use of pure Anglo-Saxon in his oral and written speech is remarkable.

Attempt to Kill Him.

In August, 1910, a discharged city employee tried to assassinate Mayor Gaynor. He came up behind the mayor on the deck of an ocean steamer, where the mayor stood talking with friends who had come aboard to see him off to Europe, and, placing a pistol close to the back of the mayor's head, fired. The bullet entered back of the right ear and, changing its course two or three times, passed through his throat. It was never extracted. At first it was thought that the mayor's voice was permanently gone. But it came back by degrees, and during the past two years he made many public speeches.

This assault on the mayor revealed a new phase in his character, a most unusual physical as well as mental courage. The concussion rendered him unconscious momentarily, but he struggled to his feet and kept perfectly cool. He did not manifest the slightest fear of death, although he and every one thought he was dying. He never spoke of the matter.

In the fall of 1910 the Democratic party called on Mayor Gaynor to run for governor. He carefully considered everything and then sent a letter to the waiting convention saying that as a matter of duty to the people of New York city he could not resign as mayor to accept another office. He had since often said the office of mayor was larger than that of governor and second only to the presidency. Considering the immense powers vested in the mayor of New York, this is true.

The mayor had all along taken a deep interest in national politics, and nothing in that field escaped him. His speech on the tariff when Cleveland first ran for president was widely circulated. It was one of the best. He was a close student of national questions. For years he spoke of favoritism in freight rates as the grossest wrong of the age.

Fond of the Old Farm.

Every year Judge Gaynor used to visit his sisters, Miss Mary C. Gaynor and Mrs. A. V. Lynch, who live in Utica. From Utica he used to trolley to Oriskany and then walk four miles into the country to Skeeterboro, to

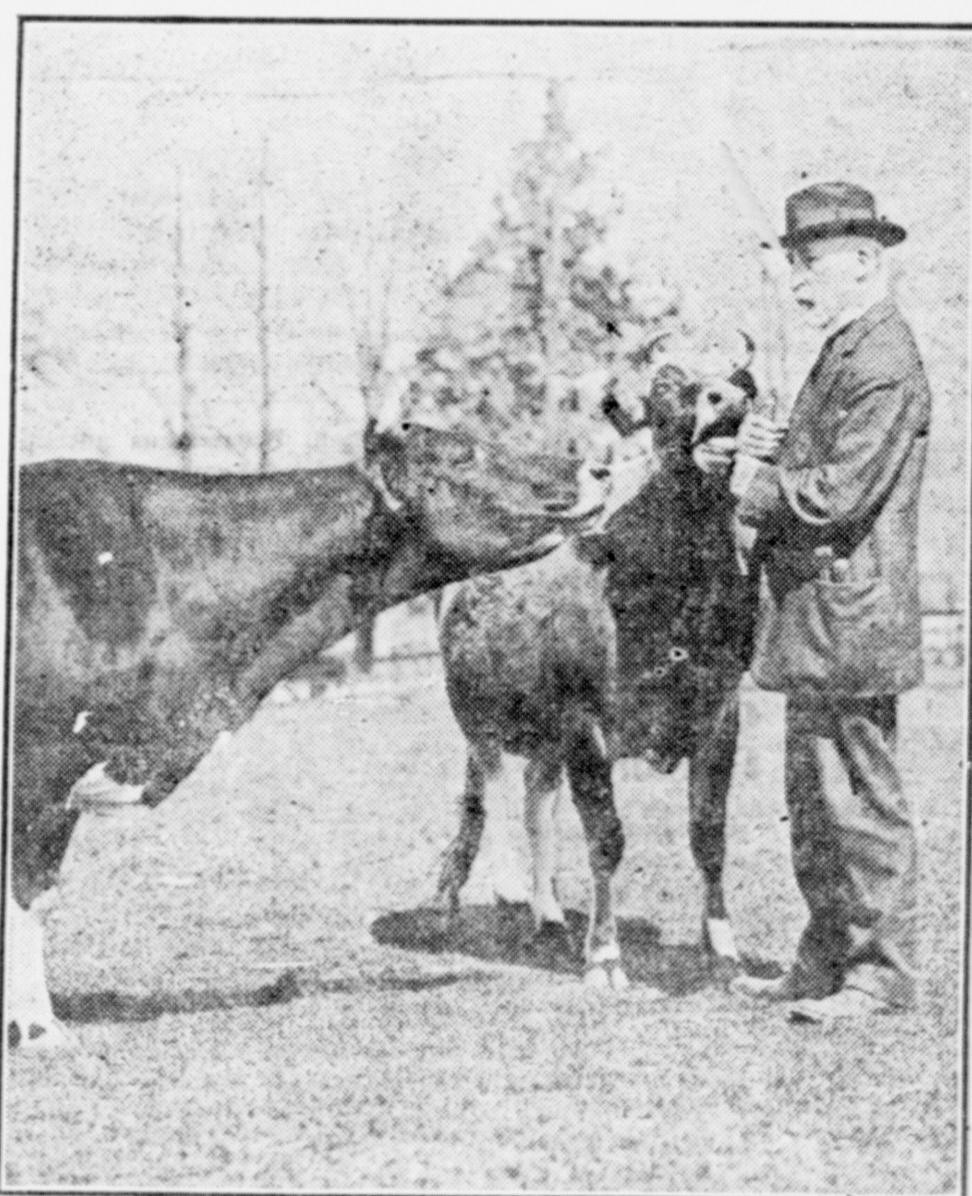


Photo copyright by American Press Association.

MAYOR GAYNOR AND HIS COWS.

visit the old farm on which he and his brothers and sisters spent their childhood.

There were thirteen brothers and sisters raised on this farm and "school-ed" at a quaint little one-story schoolhouse a long mile from the farm.

This little schoolhouse remains just as it was forty years ago, except that it is now annually painted and kept in repair, whereas in former days it was innocent of paint, and not infrequently the snow and rain fell upon the heads of the pupils or upon their old-fashioned desks because of a broken pane or leaky roof. There is only one room in the schoolhouse. Today the children of Ed Herthum, present owner of the old schoolhouse, Ed Herthum's father bought the farm buildings, stock and 100 acres of land

of Mayor Gaynor's father forty odd years ago.

To the old place Judge Gaynor paid a visit every summer, spending three or four hours talking over his boyhood days and invariably doing a certain little stunt as gleefully as a child. There stands in the farmyard a huge bowlder upon which the Gaynor children used to crack nuts and play "Indian scout," hands shading eyes which peered into the far distant Mohawk valley, or doing a "circus act" on one leg and with-outstretched arms.

"The judge never came here but what he climbed on that bowlder and did some of the old stunts for the amusement of my kids," said Mr. Herthum. "He never came to the old place without something in his pockets for the kids, and he roamed over the farm where he declared the happiest of his days were spent."

"None of my present neighbors remembers the time when the Gaynors lived here, but one of the judge's old schoolmates, James Mahar, moved to

smoke a pipe and talk things over with him.

"Although he struck me as a young man of strong personality and more than average ability, I never imagined, of course, that some day he would be mayor of the greatest city on this hemisphere. But as I look back on it now, it seems that I might have guessed something of the sort if I had been anything of a prophet. For example, one thing that remains in my memory is the way in which young Gaynor always talked of big things, of great achievements. He was then practicing law, and it seemed to me that he had a better clientele, a more profitable business, than the average young lawyer fresh from the country. Still he wasn't satisfied, and he seemed to think that his energies were cramped and confined in Boston. He was always talking of New York and of the opportunities he believed were there for a young man of energy and ability."

"As well as I can remember it was



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SCENE WHEN MAYOR GAYNOR WAS SHOT IN 1910.

Whitesboro some time ago, so that it is the farm and not the neighbors the judge came to see.

"I never saw a man so stuck on his old home as Judge Gaynor was, and to see him cracking nuts and pirouetting on that old bowlder was as good as a circus. There is no church within miles of here even now, and there wasn't in the Gaynor days, so, although the Gaynor children got their schooling near here, they had not the advantage of church or clergy unless they drove to Oriskany."

Made His Debut in Boston.

Mr. Gaynor made his debut as a lawyer in Boston. At that time he was just twenty-one years of age and had gone to Boston from his father's farm in New York. There he had educated himself and had started teaching school when he was only nineteen years old.

Meanwhile he was studying law, and

the latter part of 1873 that he called me into his room one night and pointed to his trunk that was already half packed. 'Well, Ed,' he remarked, with a smile, 'I'm getting ready to leave Boston. I'm going to try my luck in New York or Brooklyn.' At first I could hardly believe it. I wanted to know why he was going away when his affairs were beginning to prosper. He waved it all aside airily and said, with a certain tone of resolution, that he felt sure he could make a greater



Photo © by American Press Association.

THE MAYOR AND HIS DOG.

success in New York and that it was high time he should be going. Every year was precious at his time of life, he told me, and he felt that it was then or never for him to make the change.

"Well, we gave him a sendoff at the old boarding house on Waltham street, and we wished him all the luck in the world. None of us guessed what he was going to accomplish, but I know that for my part I felt he was destined for big things—how big I had no conception. As the years have passed by I have followed his career with a strong personal interest."

Turned Down by Tammany.

Up to as late as last August it was thought that Tammany would renominate Mayor Gaynor, not because the organization liked him, but because of expediency. Then came the announcement that Edward E. McCall, former supreme court justice, was Tammany's choice.

Then friends of Mayor Gaynor, including Jacob H. Schiff, Herman Ridder, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, and more than 100 other men prominent in the business life of the city, formed the Gaynor Fusion and Nominating league and at a mass meeting held in City Hall park named him as an independent candidate for mayor of New York city. Mayor Gaynor accepted the nomination in a characteristic speech and shortly after took passage for Europe on the steamship Baltic, a voyage from which he was destined never to return alive.

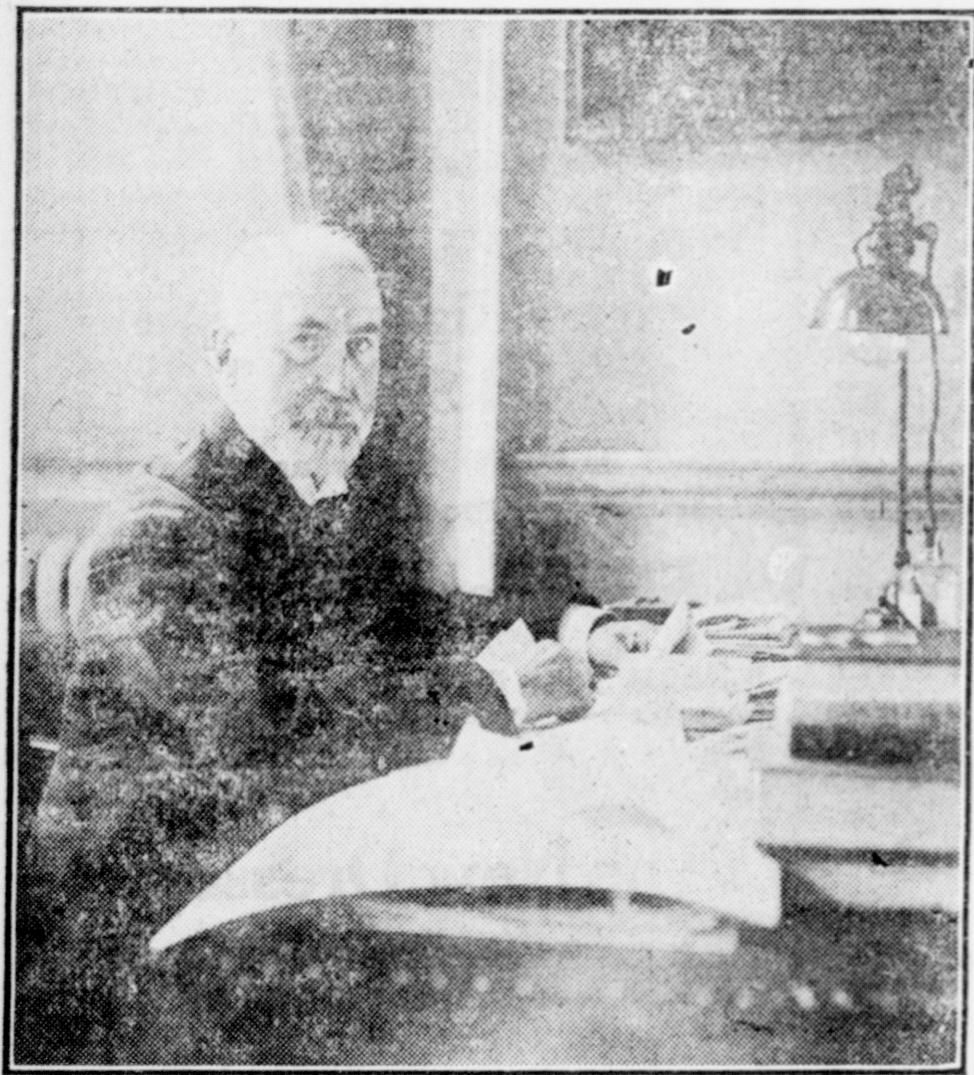


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THE LATE MAYOR GAYNOR AT HIS DESK.

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violence. He taught them and the community that "the way to enforce the law is the way prescribed by the law itself," as he had so often declared. When a distinguished citizen once said to him that that way would not detect and punish crime he answered dryly and drolly, "Then don't."

Fights Boss McLaughlin.

Soon afterward Mr. Gaynor moved into Brooklyn, then and for many years under the control of Boss McLaughlin. The politicians distrusted him. He did not court them, but went his way. The ring quietly bought up a private water company which supplied a part of the city. They paid about \$200,000 for it. Soon after they made a contract with the mayor and comptroller and auditor, selling it to the city for \$1,500,000. By this time Mr. Gaynor had accumulated some money in his profession and could spend some. He brought a taxpayer's suit to prevent the carrying out of the contract. He gave all the facts, showing it to be, as he said, "a spoliation of the funds of the city." The court contest aroused the public to the highest interest. Mr. Gaynor won through all the courts. It was a year of hard work, with every powerful political and financial interest against him.

First they laughed at his suit. But he only grew more silent and grim and worked harder and harder. The fraud was killed, and he paid all the expense, amounting to \$14,000. He next took proceedings and compelled the city officials to collect the millions of arrears of taxes from the elevated railroads. The members of the ring had large holdings in them, given for their influence, and protected them. He took similar proceedings to expose the so-called Columbian frauds and prevented the fraudulent bills from being paid. He did other similar things. His activity was marvelous. The common saying was that he heard every pin fall in the city and that nothing escaped his attention.

A majority election was now coming on in Brooklyn. Every one turned toward Mr. Gaynor. Honest people wanted him for mayor. The politicians sneered and said: "That is it. That is what he has been after all along. We

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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CLEARFIELD, PA.

Official organ of the Washington party of Clearfield county.

OFFICERS:

Robert H. Sommerville, President.
James H. Minds, Vice President.
E. W. Hess, Treasurer.
Harry A. Reed, Sec. and Gen. Mgr.
John R. Bixler, Editor.

DIRECTORS:

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John W. Barratt,
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Harry A. Reed.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 12.

COMING EVENTS.

Anti-Saloon League conventio
Clearfield district, Clearfield, Oct. 7.
Punxsutawney fair, Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19.

Good evening! Why do you not use the garbage cans instead of throwing paper and rubbish into the street?

THE ROAD CONGRESS.

What styles itself the American Highway Association has requested Burgess A. H. Woodward to appoint three delegates to the road congress which meets in Detroit this month. Behind the Highway association is the American Automobile association. These two organizations are anxious to have people from all over the country attend the congress that they may be illuminated on the subject of highway improvement. The burgess has not yet made the appointment recommended.

The people of Clearfield county are in favor of good roads, because good roads are essential to the comfort, convenience and prosperity of the public. The state of Pennsylvania has built some stretches of "improved" highways in this county, so that the people are familiar with some phases of the question of highway building. There is no opposition to the state improving the roads, but there is serious objection among the farmers to the manner in which the roads are monopolized by automobilists after they have been improved.

It is said that not one in ten of the members of the granges in the state will vote for the road bond issue of fifty million dollars, back of which is the Pennsylvania Automobile association. The farmers base their opposition to this bond issue upon the allegation that it is not necessary and that if the proposition wins the money will be wasted by the present highway department. This latter statement is met with the assertion that changes in the methods and in the character of the material in their building will produce more satisfactory highways than those built some years ago. If this be true, the farmers ought to be convinced of it in some way, if they are to be won over to the proposition.

Among the farmers, and among other citizens of the state the belief prevails that if the motorists were not to obtrude themselves upon the scene with such persistency bonds might meet with greater favor. It is pretty hard to convince the man who uses the roads for hauling his produce or pleasure that he has an equal chance with the automobilist in traveling over the roads or that the motorists is sincere in his assertions that he has no selfish purposes in advocating improved roads. The farmer who is forced to turn into the fence corner to allow a reckless autoist to pass cannot be convinced that it would be to his advantage to have boulevards built in various parts of the state.

CONSUL CHASE PROMOTED.

It was with the expectation that the present administration would recognize his faithfulness to the interests of the United States by promoting him to a more desirable post that Benjamin F. Chase, consul at Leeds, returned to that place. The Progress Thursday informed its readers that Mr. Chase had been advanced to consul at Leghorn Italy, a much more advantageous post and one in which Mr. Chase will have

larger opportunities to display his ability.

Ben Chase, as he is familiarly known among his friends, has served his country in a most efficient manner, and his promotion brings great pleasure to those Clearfield county citizens who have always had confidence in Ben's ability. The Progress joins his friends in congratulating Mr. Chase upon his promotion and hopes that he will go up higher before many months have passed.

THE OTHER OFFICES.

In discussing the judgeship fight the voters have almost overlooked the fact that there will be other offices to fill this fall, some of them of as much importance as that of judge of Clearfield county. The nominations to all offices will be made at the primaries next Tuesday, and yet little thought has been given to the character or fitness of the men aspiring for these positions.

Candidates for sheriff, district attorney, jury commissioner on the county tickets, and for the various borough and township offices are doubtless making a campaign, and the voters will decide on Tuesday who shall occupy places upon the ballots at the November election. The importance of selecting none but good men for the offices in county, borough and township should be considered by every voter, in order that these divisions shall be governed satisfactorily by the officials when they come into office.

Harry K. Thaw is once more on American soil, having been thrust over the border by the Canadian authorities. Soon Harry will be another man without a country.

A local contemporary persists in stating that "hair" may be hunted from November first to December thirty-first. For the benefit of the bald headed row our contemporary should tell where this hair may be found.

Senator Penrose has been making good road speeches. The senator probably wishes to have the highways improved so that when he starts home from Washington to stay he will have easy sledding.

That scandal at the West Chester normal school should be thoroughly flogged. Parents will hesitate to send their daughters to a school in which they may be subject to temptations such as are alleged to have been met with at West Chester.

The odorless onion has been found. It is arrested. Now let scientists try to discover the odorless cigarette.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, of New York, is at large. What else could Tim be but large?

The Prince of Monaco is on a visit to the United States, but we can assure the poker players of Clearfield that he is not here on business.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Dr. Richard Van Santvoord, for many years one of the best known physicians in Harlem, died after an operation. He had been ill only two days.

Jeremiah C. Klinefeller, a representative in the Connecticut legislature and a Stamford business man, died in Darien. Mr. Klinefeller was a veteran of the civil war.

Captain George H. Pierce, master of the United States transport Dix, died suddenly on Aug. 5 of heart disease while the vessel was bound from Manila to ports in Japan.

The Weather.

Generally cloudy, with probable showers; light easterly winds.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Away back in 1841. Old enough to remember those days? Still used for coughs and colds. Sold for 70 years. Ask Your Doctor.

For Sale.

A large steam table with four cones and six jars. Table is in good condition and will be sold at a bargain. Call at West Side Restaurant. Sept 9-4t.

NOTICE

Notice is given that Dr. C. E. Chase has purchased from Mrs. S. E. Bowman and E. C. Bowman their respective interests in the Chase-Punchols Lumber Co. and the Chase Lumber Co. Sept. 9. D-1t. W-3t.

FOR SALE

Office furniture of the late S. V. Wilson, including three book cases, on typewriter desk, three flat-top desks, office chairs, one table, and various other pieces. Will sell at reasonable prices. Inquire at the office or at 118 South Second Street. Sept. 5, 6t.

WANTED:—Millinery apprentices. Apply at Leitzinger Bros. 2t.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUDGE 46th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of OSCAR MITCHELL, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Judge of the 46th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Clearfield County), at the Judicial Non-Partisan Primary election to be held Tuesday September 16th, 1913.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of ALLISON O. SMITH as a candidate to the office of President Judge of the 46th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Clearfield County), at the Judicial Non-Partisan Primary election to be held Tuesday, September 16th 1913.

W. C. MILLER, of Clearfield, Pa. announces himself as a candidate to Judge of Clearfield County. Primary election, Tuesday, September 16, 1913. Your vote and influence respectfully solicited.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of SINGLETON BELL, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Judge of the 46th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Clearfield County), at the Judicial Non-Partisan Primary election to be held Tuesday September 16th, 1913.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of JAMES H. KELLEY as a candidate for the office of President Judge of the 46th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Clearfield County), at the Judicial Non-Partisan Primary election to be held Tuesday, September 16th 1913.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of E. G. BOOSE, of DuBois Borough, as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the rules of the Washington Party.

The Progress is authorized to announce the name of JOHN M. UREY of Clearfield borough, as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican voters of Clearfield county at the Primary Election, Tuesday, September 16 1913. Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of WALTER WELSH, for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic Party. Primary election, Tuesday September 16.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of LEVVIS C. BOYER, of DuBois, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party. Primary election Tuesday, September 16.

FOR SHERIFF.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of REUBEN M. KNARR, of Clearfield as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the rules of the Washington (Progressive) party.

The Progress is authorized to announce the name of CHARLES W. FREY, of DuBois, as a candidate for sheriff of Clearfield county, subject to the rules governing the Washington (Progressive) party.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of IRA C. McCLOSKEY, of Clearfield as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic Party. Primary election, Tuesday September 16

FOR SUPERVISOR

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of JOHN SCHICKLING, for Road Supervisor, of Lawrence Township. Primary election Tuesday, September 16.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of JOHN RICHARDS, of the Glen Richey precinct, Lawrence township, as a candidate for supervisor, for the four year term, subject to the rules of the Republican party.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

The Clearfield Progress is authorized to announce the name of RICHARD J. DUCKETT as a candidate for Jury Commissioner, on the Democratic ticket.

NOTICE.

Under family agreement, which has been recorded in Clearfield County, I am authorized to settle the estate of Smith V. Wilson, deceased, and to collect all monies due said estate. All persons having claims against, or knowing themselves to be in debt to the said estate will present said claims at once for settlement, and pay said debts to the above named estate at my residence at 118 South Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

MRS. SMITH V. WILSON.

Sept. 9 2-w.

LEITZINGER BROS.

LEITZINGER BROS.

LEITZINGER BROS.

Sale of Ready-to-Wear Garments for Early Fall Wear

BEGINNING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th

The sale is made up of Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts bought previous to July 1st of this season. Materials, making and styles are good and the very low prices offered are genuine bargains.

100 Tailored Suits

Women's, Misses' and Junior sizes in brown, navy blues, blacks and mixtures, \$10 to \$30 values. Reduced to \$3.98, \$7.50, \$10 and \$15

30 Light Wt. Coats

Full length and three quarter length, plain colors, checks and black \$10.00 to \$20.00 Coats \$5.98 to \$9.50

60 Wool Skirts

Black, navy and light colors, in a great variety of different styles, former prices of these skirts were from \$3.50 to \$10. Styles that many would prefer in preference to the very narrow skirt of today. These are made of Panama, Serge and mohair

\$1.48, \$2.98 and \$3.98

25 Voile Skirts

Mostly imported voiles, braided and satin trimmed \$6 to \$10.00 values \$2.98 to \$3.98

Sale of Serge Dresses

There is such a great variety of styles in this lot of dresses that we cannot describe each garment. These are all made of good materials and come in black, navy and checks, on sale at \$2.98 to 3.98

Two-Piece Sailor Suits

Blue and black, about 10 in all. Sizes 14, 16, 18. On sale at half-price.

Fancy Waists Reduced

Chiffons, nets and messalines, black, navy and greys, \$5 to \$12 values, reduced to \$2.50 and \$3.98

New Fall Models in Tailored Suits

The appearance of the new style suits at the beginning of each season is always an event of great interest. And its always true economy to buy early on account of the longer service you have in the wear of your suit.

The material that are the most popular are plain and cut eponge, wide wale chevots, Bedford cords and matelasse. Prices as usual are as low as you could expect of high grade merchandise, we have splendid values at \$10, \$15 and \$20.00 Better grades and Novelties \$25 to \$40

New Sport Coats

Plain and fancy colors \$9.00 to \$16

New Mackinaws

Good warm rich color, combinations in plaids splendid coats 5 to 10.00 for outing wear

New Top Coats

For Fall, of brocaded, boucle, persianna and cut chinchillas also a good line of plain and diagonal serges in 3-4 lengths 8.00 to 35.00

Junior Size Coats

13, 15 and 17 yr. sizes in all the new materials that are popular this season 7.50 to 20

New Waists and Dresses

That are Right in Prices and Styles

Each day new things are coming in for this department.

The New Waists

Are of silks, messaline and chiffons and come in black and all the new colors for fall in a range of prices from 3.50 to 7.50

The New Dresses

Are messaline, crepe, meteors, crepe de chine, wool crepe, serge and eponge, prices range from 5.00 to 25.00

Children's School Dresses

Ginghams, galateas and serges, 6 to 14 yr. sizes. These little dresses are well made and of pretty materials.

Gingham and Galateas 50c to \$3.50

Serge Dresses \$3.50 to \$6.50

Misses' "Peteo Thompson" Dresses

All Wool serges, made all together, the ideal school dress for the young girls, 14 to 18 yrs. 7.50 to 15.00

Leitzinger Bros., MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

BATTLING SPIDERS.

When They Fight It Is Really a Combat For Existence.

When two or more spiders fight there is usually a good reason for the furious attack and vigorous defense that always follows.

It is not generally known that after a certain time has elapsed spiders become incapable of spinning a web from lack of sufficient material. The glutinous substance from which the spider spins its slender web is limited. Therefore, spiders cannot keep on constructing new snares for their prey when the old webs are destroyed.

Very often when the web material is exhausted they are able to avail themselves of the web producing powers of their younger or more fortunate neighbors, and this they do without any scruple whatever.

As soon as a spider's web constructed of material has become exhausted and its last web destroyed, it usually sets out in search of another home and unless it should find one that is unoccupied a battle usually ensues, which ends only with the retreat or death of the invader or defender.

Such a struggle is intensely interesting and will reveal some wonderful tactics and skill in spider warfare. The invader usually comes off victorious, although in some cases the defender puts up such a stiff fight it is able to hold its own in spite of the attack of the intruder which is in desperate straits.—New York American.

Glycerin and Shoes.

The labor of boot cleaning may be greatly decreased by the aid of a little glycerin. Brush the boots free from dust; then rub the glycerin well into

the leather with a sponge or cloth; then let them nearly dry and brush them with a soft brush. If the boots have been blackened it will give them an excellent polish. If not it will give them the appearance of being new. They will be found to keep their polished state for at least three or four days by simply brushing them occasionally. It not only keeps them a good color, but makes them soft and comfortable.—New York Journal.

Encouragement.

"What's the matter?"
"What's the matter?" Wombat says I'm the worst lar in town."
"Don't be discouraged. You may be the worst now, but anybody who keeps at it as persistently as you do is apt to become a pretty good lar in time."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New Fall Stock

New Fall Stetson Hats

“ “ Heid Caps
“ “ Neckwear
“ “ Suits, Boy's
“ “ “Y'g. Men's
“ “ “Men's
“ “ Sw'trs. \$1 to \$12

H. J. FLEGAL, Second Street

PERSONAL MENTION

George D. Blair and wife, of New Castle, motored to Clearfield yesterday.

A. W. Lee is in Philadelphia this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. George Conklin are spending the week in Williamsport.

George W. Richards, of Philipsburg, was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

B. W. McCracken, of Mahaffey, had business in town yesterday.

Miss Clara McCord is home after spending a few days in Altoona and Hollidaysburg.

Mrs. Frank G. Harris, with her niece, Miss Glonora Hayes, left yesterday for Knoxville, Tenn.

William Boulton, of Philipsburg, has removed to Clearfield where he has accepted a position.

Lucien Triponey, of Surveyor, was stopping at the Windsor hotel yesterday.

Thomas Patterson and wife, of Butler, were in town yesterday, stopping at the Dimeling.

William Hollenbach, who has been visiting at the home of Harry Brown, on Front street, left yesterday for Philipsburg, where he will spend several days visiting friends.

Miss Helen Van Valkenburg left yesterday for New York city, where she will devote her time to the study of music.

Miss Amelia Chorpene is home from Thompsonstown, Pa., where she spent the past two weeks visiting Miss Flo Tribbley. Mr. Tribbley was formerly the pastor of the Lutheran church in this place.

Ex-Sheriff Mahaffey returned last night from Indiana, where he attended the fair and watched some fast horses do their paces.

“Jack” Minds, the famous football player, a native of this county, now residing in Philadelphia, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Jared Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, Miss Waters and Joseph Brown, of New Castle, motored to Clearfield yesterday, taking lunch at the Dimeling.

George B. Kirk and wife, of Kylerstown, were in Clearfield yesterday, stopping at the Dimeling.

First Showing of Early FALL HATS

Trimmed and Untrimmed shapes with all the latest Ostrich and Fancys in endless varieties. Beautiful Ribbons and everything that goes to make up pretty and becoming head wear. Miss Marie Eckert of Buffalo, N. Y., as trimmer.

M. E. MEASE,

223 Reed Street, Clearfield, Pa.

SEASONABLE HARDWARE MERCHANDISE

Mason Jars Aluminum Preserving Kettles
E. Z. Seal Jars Jar Rubbers,
Tin Fruit Cans Jar Funnels,
Jar Caps, Wire Bowl Strainers,
Jar Wrenches, Fruit Presses,
Wax Strings, Fruit Strainers,
Parowax Paring Knives and Corers
Enameled Preserving Kettles, Kitchen Scales.

MAY WE SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS?

Telephone Orders GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Clearfield Hardware Co.

125 Market Street,

Clearfield, Penn'a



Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.— Benjamin Franklin.

Cheap Book For Baby.

An artistic and economical as well as indestructible picture book for a baby may be made of Japanese grass cloth. This material, which may be obtained from any large wall paper concern, is very inexpensive, comes in beautiful colors and will undergo the roughest sort of handling without tearing. It is a great improvement upon the old fashioned stiffened linen books for children, which were so hopelessly ugly.

Choose a soft green or dull blue grass cloth and cut it into pieces double the size of the page you intend to make. The material is a yard wide, and a yard will make a six or even an eight page book if the pages are not large. Larger leaves, however, make a more attractive book. Fold each piece over and paste the two inside surfaces together, bringing the fold at the outer edge of the page and the cut edge at the binding side. If preferred the pages may be simply folded and not pasted, similarly to the old linen books, but pasting them together makes the book a little firmer.

When the pages are cut, pasted and evenly trimmed the pictures should be pasted in. Choose beautiful pictures, in soft colors blending with the background. Even a little child's eye can be trained to appreciate good pictures rather than the gaudy, high colored ones so often given them. Do not paste pictures in zigzag or many on a page. Indeed, one picture on each page well proportioned to the size of the leaf is best. Such a book given to a baby last Christmas was made up of a series of child pictures which had been cut from a magazine. The head and tail pieces were pasted in an attractive design on the cover, and the entire book was charming.

When the pages are finished bind them together at the left edge with raffia of a harmonizing shade drawn through three holes and tied in a bow.

How to Select Washboards.

The washboard should be selected with an eye to its angles. If it be too much corrugated it will be found that the clothes will soon wear out. A wooden washboard is less harmful to the clothes than any other kind, but is unpleasant to use. The metal or glass covered boards are really the best for constant usage and will do the materials little injury if they are not rubbed too hard.

A wringer will save the clothes much wear and tear, but unfortunately most of the stationary tubs are so arranged as to make the adjustment of a wringer impossible.

There are several varieties of irons. The old fashioned flatirons with handles attached are the best to hold the heat, but are rather unwieldy, as they must be used with cloths to prevent burning the hands. The patent irons which have the detachable wooden handles are easier on the hands, but do not retain the heat as well. There are other irons especially used for fluting and frilling, but these are unnecessary in the ordinary household. Wax balls should be kept on hand to grease the irons.

HOW TO USE A KITCHEN CALENDAR.

“I can't keep house without it,” said a careful housekeeper when a friend noticed the large calendar, like those used in business offices, which hung on her kitchen wall. It was a white calendar, with black figures an inch and a half large, which her husband brought from his office. On the squares of the dates she marked each day the ice delivery, whether a ten or fifteen cent piece, the number of bottles of milk and dates for guests or special dinners in which the kitchen was interested. Certain evenings that she wished the girl to stay in, etc., were also marked on the calendar, which thus served as an accurate reminder to both mistress and maid.

How to Use Fruit Baskets.

These receptacles may be painted and filled with morning glories or any trailing vine and when placed in the yard will last through the season and be very ornamental. Take three fruit baskets and plant yellow myrtle around the edges and fill the centers with portulaca. They will make a pretty back yard ornament. Cheese boxes, painted green and filled with pansies, nasturtiums, portulaca or white alyssum, are neat to place on side porches. Tiny hanging baskets may be made of strawberry boxes, painted, and filled with the small variety of Japanese ferns.

How to Remove Perspiration Stain. Lay the stain over blotting paper and sponge with equal parts of alcohol and ether mixed. Rub dry, then touch lightly with household ammonia. If it leaves a blur rub well with powdered French chalk on the wrong side.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

New and Smart Autumn Millinery



The Hat we illustrate will give you a correct idea of what they are wearing in New York and Paris. Our showing of trimmed dress and street hats as well as tailored hats is worthy of every woman's inspection.

Ready-to-Wear Hats for Fall

These new French shapes in Silk, Satin, Velour and Velvet with Soft Tam Crown effects, trimmed by our own milliners with fancy feathers, ribbon bows, modish butterfly, whip feathers, etc., are copies of hats that duplicate exactly the latest Autumn styles now appearing in New York City. The new shades of blue are well represented, also Mahogany and the popular black and white effects so much in demand. Popular Pr. \$3 up to \$7.50

New Tailored Suits at Popular Prices At \$15, \$17.50, \$22.50 and \$25



The four prices we describe must speak for a great many others, all of them new in every sense of the word and evincing that unusual degree of smartness and good making that suits from Leonardson's are always known to possess. Garments of style and beauty at moderate prices.

New Suits at \$15 Cut-away suits in serge, diagonals and needle cord, Navy, Black, Brown and the new fancy mixtures, with latest style drapes shown in the skirts.

Suits at \$17.50 Plain or fancy tailored suits with 34 inch cut-away coat, plain, draped or tier skirts in serges, diagonals and boucle in all the popular new shades of blue, brown, plain, black and fancy mixtures.

New Suits at \$22.50 Dressy models in the new long back and sloping cut-away front; a choice assortment of popular fabrics, including Boucle, Serges, Diagonals, Jacquard effects and mixtures, in the popular shades for Autumn, French Blue, Navy, Copen', Seal Brown, Taupe, Burgundy and Mahogany.

New Suits at \$25.00 Stylish Models in Matelasse, English Poplins, Kismet Cloth, Cheviots, Boucle, Fancy Weaves and mixtures, some are fancy trimmed, other are plain tailored, coats are silk lined and the skirts are draped in newest effects, every garment an extraordinary value for the price.

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

SKUFF! SKUFF! SKUFF! SKUFF!

School shoes are subjected to very hard usage. The energy and activity and spirit of healthy children call for shoes of good solid leather and strong construction, if they are to prove durable and satisfactory in service. The kind we sell follows:

Boys' School Shoes In black calf skin, strong and serviceable for school days. Sizes 4 to 5 1-2. Regular \$2 quality. School Sale Pr. \$1.25

Little Ladies School Shoes Sizes 2 1-2 to 6. In tan, pat. leather, gun metal or kid, in lace or button styles. Special at \$1.98, regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values

SCHOOL SHOES FOR THE MISS

Size 11 1-2 to \$2. Pat. leather, dull calf, glazed kid in button or lace

\$2.50 School Shoes, Special at \$1.79

2.25 “ “ “ “ 1.69

1.75 “ “ “ “ 1.39

1.50 “ “ “ “ 1.29

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES

Button or lace styles. Sizes 11 1-2 to 2

\$1.75 School Shoes, Special at \$1.39

1.50 “ “ “ “ 1.29

1.25 “ “ “ “ 98c

Sizes 5 to 11 1-2

\$1.25 School Shoes, Special at 98c

1.00 “ “ “ “ 79c

80c “ “ “ “ 59c

A. W. Leonardson Co., Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

SEEK NEW WRIT FOR HARRY THAW

Eight New Hampshire Lawyers
Made Application.

BRAVE IN HIS FINAL STAND

Fate Now Rests With Governor Felker
of New Hampshire—Application For
Writ a Preliminary Skirmish—Jerome
Has Two Plans to Return Fugitive
to Matteawan.

Colebrook, N. H., Sept. 12.—Harry
K. Thaw's eight New Hampshire lawyers
appeared before Superior Court
Judge Chamberlain and urged the im-
mediate issuance of a writ of habeas
corpus. The judge at once planned to
give it a hearing.

Thaw prepared bravely for his final
stand against being returned to Mat-
teawan. He spent the first night in
New Hampshire barricaded in the
Monadnock hotel, fearful that he might
be suddenly seized, as he was in Con-
necticut, and rushed to New York state
and back to the asylum.

The application for a writ was op-
posed by William Travers Jerome and
Assistant Attorney General Franklin
Kennedy of New York. With them
was Bernard Jacob of Lancaster, N.
H., retained some time ago by Jerome,
and who instituted the charge upon
which Thaw is held—that of being a
fugitive from New York justice.

The prisoner was represented by L.
J. Vorhaus of New York, who rushed
from his summer home at Fabians, N.
H., when he heard of Thaw's deportation
and capture; T. R. E. McInnes of
Ottawa, one of the framers of the Cana-
dian immigration law, and the Cole-
brook attorneys engaged by the disre-
garded Thaw when he was brought into
this place by Sheriff Drew's party.

The petition for habeas corpus has
given the Thaw forces time to assem-
ble and prepare for a campaign. It
has been equally advantageous for Je-
rome and his assistants.

TARIFF BILL CONFERENCE.

House Selects Members Who Consider
Senate's Amendments.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The house
conferees on the tariff bill will be re-
presentatives Underwood, Kitchin, Rai-
ney and Dixon, Democrats; Payne and
Fordney, Republicans, and Murdock,
Progressive Republican.

The tariff conferees held their first
meeting, while the senate adjourned
until noon Monday.

By a vote of 87 to 190 along party
lines the house determined to send the
tariff bill with the senate amendments
direct to conference.

German Aeroplane Disaster.

Buechenbeuren, Prussia, Sept. 12.—
Four persons were killed and several
others badly injured here by a mili-
tary aeroplane. The machine was be-
ing used in connection with the man-
euvers of the Sixteenth imperial army
corps and had just left the ground
when the pilot lost control, and the
aeroplane plunged into a crowd of
spectators.

GOVERNOR FELKER.

Chief Executive of
New Hampshire Will
Decide Fate of Thaw.



The governor of New Hampshire is the
man who will say whether or not Harry
K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, shall
return to Matteawan. Immediately on
learning of Thaw's arrest in Colebrook,
N. H., Acting Governor Glynn of New
York began preparations to have Thaw
extradited. One of the first reports from
New Hampshire was that Governor Felker
was inclined to recognize Governor
Sulzer. The governor of New Hampshire
has stated that his decision will be ren-
dered on the advice of the attorney gen-
eral of that state.

Cadet Life at West Point.

Briefly, at 3:45 p. m. the academic
work is over for the day and drills for
all classes occupy the hour from 4 to 5
followed by a dress parade at 5:25, ex-
cepting Wednesdays and Saturdays.
This is the schedule from Sept. 1 to
Nov. 1 and from March 15 to June.
On Saturdays academic work ends at
12:30, and, with the exception of in-
spection at 1:50, the afternoon of the
cadet is free until 6:25 supper call. His
amusements are much like those of
college students generally. Football
is perhaps the most popular organized
sport. Games are played on the West
Point grounds with teams from many
colleges, and the season closes with
the annual army-navy game, when the
West Pointers meet the midshipmen
from Annapolis on Franklin field,
Philadelphia. Basketball follows dur-
ing the winter months, many contests
with teams from other schools occur-
ring during the season, and then in the
spring comes baseball of course.—Popu-
lar Mechanics.

Woman and Her Hat.

A woman cannot stick a hat on her
head as you stick a stamp on a letter.
There is an ingenious machine that
sticks stamps on letters at the rate of
several thousands an hour. But no-
body has invented a machine for stick-
ing hats on the heads of women.

A man can buy a hat in five minutes,
but no woman would dream of buying
a hat in less than an hour. Often a
woman will acquire a splitting head-
ache in the attempt to find one hat to
suit her out of a hundred, and not sel-
dom she carries away the headache
without a hat on it.

The hat hunt is only a small part of
the daily agony of shopping, and yet a
man would rather cut his throat than
engage in a hat hunt as a dispassion-
ate spectator. Men prefer to hunt the
fox or the stag, the tiger or the lion,
the grizzly or the grouse. A tiger hunt
is not nearly so perilous as a hat hunt.
—London Opinion.

Profits In Waste Paper.

The sale of waste paper used to af-
ford perquisites for government offi-
cials. When John McCulloch (of Dic-
tionary of Commerce fame) was ap-
pointed comptroller of the stationery
office in 1841, he discovered that the
proceeds from the sale of government
waste paper were divided among his
subordinates, who thus more than
doubled their official incomes. The
new comptroller prohibited this prac-
tice on the ground that all moneys de-
rived from such sales belonged to the
exchequer. Some of the officials dis-
regarded this prohibition and contin-
ued to sell waste paper and pocket the
proceeds. When this came to the ears
of McCulloch they were prosecuted for
"systematic appropriation of public
property." For many years past the
stationery office has made over \$10,000
a year from the sale of waste paper.—
London Mail.

Jenny Lind's California Debut.

At Monterey, Cal., formerly a part of
Mexico and ceded to the United States
during the Mexican war, is the first
public building built in California and
now a broken down, weather racked
ruin of adobe. In this building Jenny
Lind made her first California debut,
and when the gold the enthusiastic
miners had thrown upon the stage af-
ter her performance was gathered up
it was found to fill two five-gallon oil
cans—about twenty pounds of gold and
equal in value to about \$5,000. Another
curious building is a police station
which is built within the braces of an
oil derrick and for unique buildings
certainly establishes a record.—Health
Magazine.

Wise Old Doctor.

Patient (aged and very sick)—But,
doc, if physicians never agree on any-
thing, what's the use of calling any
two of them for this consultation you
propose?

Old Family Doctor—I'll fix that all
right. I'll just go out and get a couple
of these young fellows running around
in the same make of automobile. When
you get 'em agreed on that they gen-
erally think alike in everything else.
Take it from me, the three of us will
find out what's the matter with you
in about ten minutes.—St. Louis Re-
public.

Thoughtless Expression.

"You say in this story," commented
the copy reader, "that the heroine bur-
ied her face in her hands."
"Well," asked the story writer, "Isn't
that all right?"
"No. You can't have an ideal heroine
with such large hands as that."—
Washington Star.

She Didn't Believe It.

"Disease," said the doctor, "always
attacks the weakest spot."
"Oh," the patient's wife replied,
"that can't be true. If it were, my
husband would have brain fever or
something like that instead of liver
trouble."—Exchange.

Regained His Nerve.

Hubbard—Simpkins has got over his
nervous prostration. Pease—How can
you tell? Hubbard—Why, I met him
on the street last night, and he want-
ed to borrow \$20.—Puck.

What Puzzled Her.

"I understood the text all right," ex-
claimed Aunt Ann Peebles after the
sermon was over, "but the preacher's
explanation of it puzzled me a good
deal."—Chicago Tribune.

Young America Getting Wise.

"Procrastination is the thief of
time."
"Is he the fellow, pa, who takes
away the years from a woman's age?"
—Boston Herald.

ROOF CAMPAIGN IS THE LATEST

Suffragists Hold Mass Meet-
ings on the Housetops.

ANTIS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Rival Woman's Organizations in Wash-
ington Avert Dullness of Midsummer.
Midair Gatherings Said to Be Highly
Successful—Reach Many Unbeliev-
ers Hitherto Unapproachable.

Washington, Sept. 12.—While their
unconverted sisters were insisting be-
fore the house rules committee that a
majority of their sex did not want the
ballot, delegates to the National Coun-
cil of Women Voters met to discuss
ways and means for winning universal
suffrage throughout the country. The
sessions have been devoted to consid-
eration of policies and reforms to be
pressed in 1914.

At the early session the principal sub-
ject considered was the legislative
proposals to be advanced by women
next year in those suffrage states in
which the legislatures meet. Miss
Helen Todd of California led the dis-
cussion. Reports on suffrage condi-
tions in Alaska were made by Mrs.
James Wickersham, wife of the dele-
gate from the territory; in Illinois by
Mrs. Claudius U. Stone and in Kansas
by Mrs. Victor Murdock, wife of the
representative from that state.

The anti-suffragists had their innings
when, led by Mrs. F. W. Scott of New
York, president of the National Asso-
ciation Opposed to Woman Suffrage,
they appeared for an informal hearing
before Chairman Henry and members
of the house rules committee.

They were prepared to prove, they
told the committee, that the agitation
was kept up by a comparatively small
number, and that the great majority of
American women looked with disfavor
upon their sex entering the turmoil of
politics.

Pros Hold Roof Rallies.

Suffragists have launched a campaign
on the roofs of scores of apartment
houses. In one fashionable quarter of
the northwest section the apartment
buildings are so closely packed to-
gether that speakers for the "cause" have
been enabled to address audiences on
two and sometimes three, roofs at one
speaking.

The roof garden rallies are said by
the crusaders to be highly successful,
as they are enabling them to reach un-
believers who will not attend their
street meetings.

ARGENTINE ENVOY COMING.

To Thank United States For Its Part
In Centennial Celebration

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept. 12.—
Senator Don Benito Villanueva, the
head of the special mission which will
proceed to Washington to thank the
United States government for its par-
ticipation in Argentina's centennial cel-
ebration, leaves here at the end of Sep-
tember.

He will travel by way of Chile and
will then visit the Panama canal be-
fore going to Washington. Afterward
he will go as special envoy to the As-
iatic nations.

JUDGE D-CADY HERRICK

Will Be Sulzer's Chief
Legal Aid In His Fight
Against Impeachment.



Mother and Babies Fatally Hurt.
Chicago, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Stephen Dro-
kowski and her twin babies, whom she
was wheeling in a go-cart, were fatally
injured when struck by the Monon
flier at a south side crossing. The ba-
bies were thrown about twenty-five
feet on opposite sides of the track.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 12.
FLOUR—Receipts, 34,000; shipments,
2,000; spring patents, \$4.30; winter
patents, \$4.20; spring clear, \$4.15; winter
clear, \$4.05; Kansas straight, \$4.15
to \$4.25; rye flour, fair to good, \$3.00 to \$3.50;
choice to fancy, \$3.80 to \$4.10.
CORNMEAL—Firm; fine white and yel-
low, \$1.00 to \$1.05; coarse, \$1.00 to \$1.05; kiln dried,
\$1.00.
RICE—Domestic, 40¢; Patna, 45¢ to 50¢.
RYE—No. 2 c. i. f. Buffalo, 70¢.
BARLEY—Malting c. i. f. Buffalo, 70¢ to 75¢.
WHEAT—Receipts, 14,000; shipments,
3,000; No. 2 red, elevator export, 97¢; No. 2
red f. o. b. afloat, 98¢; No. 1 North Du-
luth f. o. b. afloat, 98¢. The wheat mar-
ket was lower on the beneficial rains in
the southwest and the easier feeling in
corn; September, 96¢; December, 98¢.
CORN—Receipts, 28,000; shipments, 5,000;
No. 2 new f. o. b. afloat, 54¢, nominal.
FEED—Firm; western spring bran, 100
lb. sacks, \$5.50 to \$5.75; standard middlings, \$27
to \$27.50; city, \$24.50; bulk, \$25.50.
MOLASSES—New Orleans, open kettle,
34¢ to 35¢.
SUGAR—Raw, steady; Muscovado, 89
test, 35¢; centrifugal, 96 test, 37¢; mo-
lasses sugar, 80 test, 30¢; refined, steady.
BUTTER—Firm; receipts, 5,884 pack-
ages; creamery extras, 1b., 31¢ to 32¢; firsts,
30¢ to 31¢; seconds, 29¢ to 30¢; state dairy,
tubs, finest, 30¢ to 31¢; good to prime, 29¢
to 30¢; common to fair, 28¢ to 29¢; process
extras, 26¢ to 27¢; firsts, 25¢ to 26¢; seconds,
24¢ to 25¢; imitation creamery, firsts, 23¢ to
24¢, factory, June make, firsts, 24¢; current
make, firsts, 23¢; seconds, 22¢; packing
stock, June make, No. 1, 23¢ to 24¢; held,
extras, 22¢ to 23¢; current make, No. 2, 22¢ to
23¢; held, firsts, 22¢ to 23¢; No. 3, 20¢ to
21¢.
CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 4,600 boxes;
state, whole milk, specials, white, fresh,
1b., 15¢; colored, 16¢; average fancy,
white, 15¢ to 16¢; colored, 15¢ to 16¢; state
skims, fresh specials, 15¢ to 16¢; held, 12¢
to 13¢; choice, 14¢ to 15¢; held, 11¢ to 12¢.
EGGS—Strong; receipts, 3,800 cases,
fresh gathered extras, doz., 30¢ to 32¢; extra
firsts, 28¢ to 30¢; firsts, 27¢ to 29¢; seconds, 25¢
to 27¢; dirties, 14¢ to 15¢; checks, 14¢ to 15¢;
refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26¢;
firsts, 24¢ to 25¢; seconds, 23¢ to 24¢; Penn-
sylvania and nearby hennerly whites,
34¢ to 35¢; gathered whites, 28¢ to 30¢; hennerly
browns, 26¢ to 27¢; gathered brown and mix-
ed colors, 24¢ to 25¢.
NEW HAY AND STRAW—Steady; tim-
othy, 90¢ to \$1.10; shipping, 80¢ to 90¢; clover,
75¢ to 85¢; clover mixed, 80¢ to 85¢; long rye
straw, 75¢ to 80¢; oat, 45¢ to 50¢; small bales,
same as large.
POTATOES—Firm; white, No. 1, bbl. or
bag, \$1.90 to \$2.50; sweets, southern, No. 1,
bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.00; Jersey, No. 1, basket, \$1.
LIVE POULTRY—Irregular; broiling
chickens, 1b., 10¢ to 12¢; fowls, 14¢ to 15¢; old
roosters, 10¢ to 12¢; turkeys, 15¢; geese, 12¢;
ducks, 11¢; guineas, pair, 60¢; pigeons,
25¢.
CALVES—Live veal calves, per 100 lbs.,
\$8.50 to \$12; cull veals, 80¢; buttermilk calves,
\$5.50 to \$8; grass calves, \$5.50 to \$8; country dis-
cussing ed veal calves, 1b., 12¢ to 15¢; buttermilk
calves, 10¢ to 12¢; grass calves, 9¢ to 10¢.
CUT MEATS—Picked bellies, 15¢ to 17¢;
pickled hams, 10¢ to 12¢.
BEEF—Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.50; family, \$19
to \$20; extra India, \$20 to \$22.
LARD—City, 14¢; middle west, 13¢ to
14¢; continent, 12¢ to 13¢; South America,
12¢ to 13¢; compound, 10¢ to 11¢.
PORK—Mess, \$22.50 to \$23.75; clear, \$20.50
to \$22; family, \$25 to \$27.
CHICAGO—HOGS—Receipts, 28,000; mar-
ket closed weak; today's prices, \$7.40 to \$7.15;
Yorkers, \$7.10 to \$7.15; pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.
BUFFALO—HOGS—Market closed weak;
on sale, 3.20; prices, \$8.50 to \$9.75; pigs, \$8.50
to \$9.75.

Her First Ice Cream Soda.

She was evidently more than fifty
and she showed every outward sign
of poverty and hard work—unending
hard work. But evidently this was
a special event and her eyes shone
with excitement. She entered one of
the big drug stores and while her
excitement visibly increased her as-
surance seemed to fade. After hesi-
tating a moment she walked over to
the soda fountain, where a pleasant
faced boy was "wiping up." Pushing
a nickel over the marble counter, she
blurted in an awkward manner that
she wanted a soda. The proprietor of
the drug store, who was watching her,
is a kindly man and he grasped the
situation at once. With a bound he
was behind the counter before the boy
could tell this excited reveler that her
soda would cost ten cents. Then he
himself mixed a delicious strawberry
ice cream soda and gave it to the little
old woman, who sank contentedly
upon one of the stools at the counter
and gave herself over to it. The
proprietor smiled crookedly down at
the nickel as he dropped it into the cash
drawer and rang up a five cent sale.—
Exchange.

When the Cake Is Done.

It should pull from the sides of the
pan.
Should not stick to a toothpick when
it is put into the center.
It should spring back in place when
the finger is pressed on the top.—Wo-
man's World.

Compensation.

"Bobby, won't you be a good boy and
go to Sunday school this morning?"
"Mamma, will you let me skip my
lesson?"

5 Cent Package HOUSEHOLD WAX

For Preserving, Laundry, etc.

ASK YOUR GROCER

Waverly Oil Works Co.
Independent Refiners Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fall Shoes

are arriving, a well
selected stock for all
the family. Our
heavy and light
weight Rubber shoes
for Men, Ladies and
Children now in.

Bartlett Pears due Wednesday or Thursday. Peaches
promised for Monday the 15th. Send us your orders.
Prices right in bushel baskets.

We have a complete line of E-Z & Mason's Jars, Tin
Cans, Jar Caps, Jar Rubbers, Sealing Wax, Wax
Strings, Paro Wax, Crocks and Cooking Utensils.

Red Peppers Mangoes Bananas	Pine Apples White P'kgs. On. Spanish Onions	Turnips 'Lopes Sweet Potatoes
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ROSS & WOODS

The Typewriter Used by "Big Business"

—Yours for 17 Cents a Day!

The Oliver Typewriter No. 5--the famous Printype Model used by the world's
greatest firms and corporations--is offered to anyone, anywhere, for 17 Cents a Day.
The same model which the purchasing agents of "Big Business" buy by the
HUNDRED, now sold to the public for PENNIES.
—Sold at the regular \$100 price, but ON TERMS SO EASY that each machine
quickly pays for itself. The price includes all the latest improvements, the special
time-saving devices and the beautiful new Printype obtainable only on this model.

A Profit-Sharing Agency Plan

We now have in operation in the United States and
Canada more than 15,000 Oliver Local Agencies. These
agents have received hundreds of thousands of dollars in
profits on sales of Oliver Typewriters.
There are still hundreds of places where no agencies
are established.
Applicants for Oliver Local Agencies must be earnest
workers. They need not have had previous experience.

We enroll them at once in The Oliver School
of Practical Salesmanship and teach them selling—all as part
of the free training given Oliver Agents.
When they have proved their worth, we promote them
to the direct service, in which they may rise to the
highest positions in the Company.
One of our general officials began his Oliver career as
a Local Agent at Waco, Texas.

Printype OLIVER Typewriter

rd Visible Writer

The Oliver is the best seller because it is the best typewriter. It has many exclusive features. It is the only type-
writer that PRINTS PRINT. It really owns and controls Printype, now conceded to be the greatest single advance
ever made in typewriter construction.
We GUARANTEE Printype to be exclusively used on Oliver Typewriters.
Oliver Agents sell Printype Oliviers in thousands. The demand is voluntary and steady.

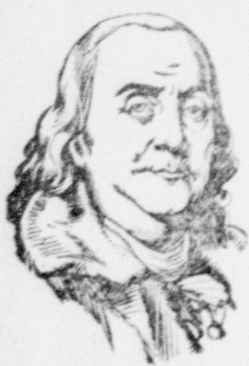
Oliver Agents are permitted to sell on our 17-cents-a-day Plan, which
puts the Oliver in everyone's reach. Agents may even secure their own
sample outfits on the 17-Cents-a-day Plan and let their agency earnings
help to carry the deal.
Oliver agents are protected in exclusive selling rights in the territory
given them. They own the local typewriter business.
When you apply, be sure to give some details about the typewriter sales
possibilities of your town, village or city.

And Don't Delay

We like and reward promptness.
Full details of Agency Proposition, a specimen of Printype, the 17-Cents-
a-Day Plan and other interesting information will be sent immediately on
receipt of your application.

The Oliver Typewriter Company

800 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HARRY A. REED Special Oliver Representative for Clearfield and Curwensville.



Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

How to Use Stale Bread.

The modern housekeeper is likely to buy a loaf of fresh bread every day at the baker's, but our grandmothers made their bread at home and used up every scrap of one baking before baking day came around again.

Here are some of the ingenious ways in which one grandmother disguised stale bread so that the most picky child she had would not know it from a brand new dish.

Cut squares of very hard bread two inches thick, steam over boiling water for twenty minutes and serve hot with butter and maple syrup.

Or cut the bread in one inch squares, put in a colander and dash cold water over them. Then fry the squares in butter until they are a delicate brown. Break two eggs over them cook three minutes and serve immediately. This is particularly good for breakfast.

Another way is to make our old friend, French or Spanish toast, which is good for breakfast or luncheon. Cut rather thick slices of bread, dip in milk, then in beaten egg, and fry a delicate brown. Serve this very hot and, if possible, with maple syrup.

If you happen to have a whole stale loaf left over, here is a fascinating way to use it. Cut off all the crust, put it on a tin and set in the oven to dry and brown. When it is a light golden brown lay it on the molding board and crush fine. Then cut the crustless loaf into pieces one inch thick and two or three inches long. Beat two eggs very light, add two cups of sweet milk and a pinch of salt, dip the pieces of bread in the mixture, roll in the fine breadcrumbs and drop them into hot lard. When they are fried a nice brown put them on a hot dish and sprinkle thickly with sugar and a little fine cinnamon.

A really delicious pudding can be made in the following manner: Take rather thick slices of bread from which the crust is trimmed. Butter these slices on both sides. Heat a can of rather tart red or purple plums, put a layer of fruit in the bottom of a pudding dish, then a layer of bread and butter and continue until the dish is filled. Set it in the oven for five minutes to get heated through. Then remove it from the oven, cover with a plate, put a weight on it and set where it will become thoroughly cold. Eat it with cream and sugar. Tart cherries may be used in place of plums or blackberries, and there should be plenty of juice, so that the bread may be saturated.

How to Make Coffee For Two.

Always scald the coffeepot immediately before using. Keep the inside of the coffeepot perfectly clean and leave the cover up and place in a sunny window. Never let coffee stand more than five minutes after it is boiled before serving. Buy the coffee unground and grind just before using, is the advice given in the Woman's World.

The flavor of the coffee may be improved by heating the ground coffee carefully just before making.

Four level teaspoonfuls of ground coffee, one teaspoonful of the white of egg and the crust shell of one egg.

Mix with four tablespoonfuls of cold water, pour on two and one-half cups of boiling water and cover closely and let boil from three to five minutes. Then add three tablespoonfuls of cold water to settle and set the coffeepot where the coffee will keep hot, but not boil, and let stand for five minutes. Pour out a half cupful of the coffee and put it back into the coffeepot to rinse down the grounds and serve at once. The first cup of coffee is considered the best.

How to Make "Old" Lace.

Once more we have reached the point in the revolution of fashion when laces, especially the real ones, must have the old look now required by the costumers in making up lace trimmed gowns. There is a way to make new lace look old, which, so far as color is concerned, cannot be told from the priceless heirlooms.

All that is needed is a newspaper. Strips of newspaper are cut a trifle wider than the lace is to be tinted. To these the edges of the lace are carefully sewed. A roll of newspapers about the size of an ordinary mailing tube is then made, and the lace trimmed newspaper strips are then rolled around this smoothly. The whole is then sealed and laid away. In the course of a few weeks or months the lace will have acquired the most perfect "old" color. A hundred years couldn't produce any better results than the newspaper properly put on.

How to Make Dutch Coffee Cake.

One yeast cake, three pints sifted flour, two cups of butter, one pint lukewarm milk, two beaten eggs, one and a half cups of sugar.

Dissolve yeast in half cupful warm water for twenty minutes. Place flour in deep bowl, make hole in center and pour dissolved yeast into it. Melt butter, stir into milk and then into yeast in center of bowl of flour. Last add beaten eggs. Sprinkle the sugar over the flour and beat the mixture thoroughly. Cover and let rise all night. In morning mold into two large loaves.

HOW TO CLEAN YOUR ICEBOX.

The icebox is the most important part of the entire household equipment. Upon its cleanliness depend the health of your family and the purity of the foods you use.

When you have an hour to spare take every article of food from the box or refrigerator, which we hope is enamel, porcelain or tile lined. Lift out the racks, the waste pipe and every particle of ice from the ice chamber.

If possible move refrigerator and see the condition of the trap. Have a pan of hot water in which is dissolved a generous tablespoonful of borax or baking soda. Scald all trays and pipes, using a small brush or rag on a stick to clean out every particle of slime if present.

Rinse all parts well and cool. Leave the doors and lid open and do not replace any food until the box is cold and dry. Never put bananas, onions or strong smelling food away in box. Never, by any means, use paper or rags to cover the ice. A piece of asbestos is permissible. Do not put food in the ice chamber, but in the separate compartments. Never put warm food in the box. Scald the waste pipe at least once a week. A piece of charcoal kept in the box will absorb odors.

WHITE TUB FROCKS.

How to Add Daintiness and Charm to the Summer Wardrobe.

The white tub frock, if it is really a tub frock, comes out from the laundry each time it is washed looking fresh and cool. Even if it is not memorably modish those qualities continue to give it charm so long as it holds together.

The woman who yields to the lure of the delicate pinks and blues and lilacs and greens or of the delightful flowered cottons, which are so tempting in the first spring showing after a winter of dark skies and dark frocks, may have an attractive summer wardrobe, but it will be neither practical nor so economical as that of the woman who turns her back upon the flowery spring lines and buys the white that is not so bewitching in the hand, but is so eminently satisfactory on the back.

This season the wise buyer of white will find an unusual number of desirable white materials from which to make her choice. Whether she wishes to spend much money or little the white goods counters will offer a satisfactory solution of her problem, and among ready made frocks there are more pretty white models than in the ordinary season.

The simple type of lingerie frock, for example, has improved amazingly. Not so very long ago it was almost impossible to buy for a moderate sum a sheer white tub frock that was of good material and neatly and attractively made. The manufacturers tried to give too much for the money, piled cheap laces, cheap embroidery, cheap machine work upon coarse white lawn and achieved shoddy copies of lingerie models, copies that a woman of taste could not be persuaded to wear. If such a woman wanted a simple and inexpensive white lingerie frock she had it made at home.

How to Make Versailles Cream.

This dessert is molded so that it can stand alone when turned out on a platter. Have ready a quart of milk, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, a scant half teaspoonful of salt, six eggs and two tablespoonfuls of water. Put the water and about half the sugar into a frying pan. Stir them together until a rich red brown sirup forms, taking care that it does not burn. Have the milk boiling slowly and stir this caramel in to it.

Beat together the eggs, the salt and the rest of the sugar. Add the vanilla and stir the mixture into the milk. Butter a two quart mold very lightly and pour the cream into it. Put the mixture into a basin of warm (not hot) water and bake it in a slow oven until it is firm in the center. When done set it in the icebox to become very cold before serving. Turn it out on a platter when serving time arrives and decorate it with whipped cream.

How to Prepare a Cheap Roast.

Cut the top from a loaf of stale bread and scoop out the inside. Mix the crumbs with a little water, thyme, chopped onion, salt and pepper to taste, add a pound of rare meat (underdone beef is best) and work with a fork into a crumbly forcemeat. Put this into the loaf, reft the top, cover top and sides with a thin layer of suet and put into the roaster. Bake from one-half hour to forty minutes, according to size of loaf. If you have a little gravy thin with hot water and baste the loaf frequently with it. If not, use a little water and butter. The crust will be crisp, yet tender. Transfer to a heated platter and serve. Carve with a sharp knife into slices three-quarters of an inch thick. One can also use leftover sausage in place of beef.

How to Wash China Silk.

When washing china silk never hang it up to dry, but instead wring it dry and wrap it in a piece of white material, leaving it this way for about one hour, then ironing it. By doing this one gets much better results and the silk does not turn yellow.

POULTRY NOTES

BY C. M. BARNITZ, RIVERSIDE, PA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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BREEDING FOR BIG EGGS.

"Aigs" are no longer "jist aigs." People even have favorite colors, and eggs are now classed as rots, spots, blood rings, floats, checks, watery, weak, seconds and firsts, and firsts are also divided into ordinary and extras, the latter being the bon ton big egg which commands the big price and which every fancier should strive to produce.

Most flocks have hens that lay eggs from eighteen ounces up.

We show here eggs that weigh four ounces each, laid on successive days by one of our big egg layers.

Think of eggs three pounds to the dozen! These are not double yolks, but

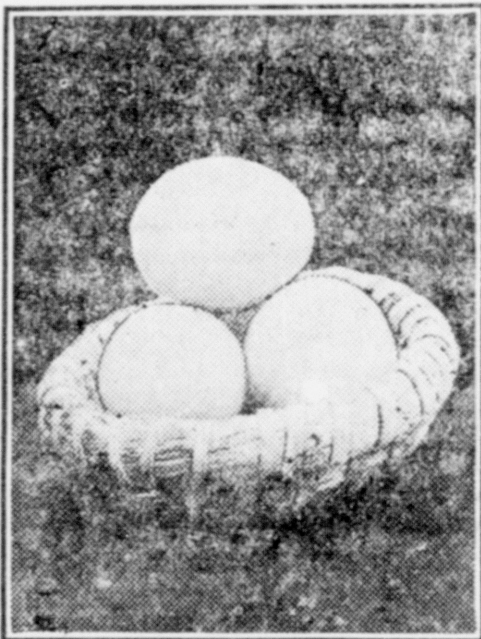


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

EGGS THREE POUNDS TO DOZEN.

perfect eggs, which hatch perfect chicks, and the hen, a White Wyandotte, weighs seven pounds—a half pound over standard weight.

There are hens that lay little eggs, hens that lay medium and hens that lay big eggs, and the only way to get a flock that lays the big eggs is to breed from the big egg layers.

Such hens should be bred to a male whose dame laid the big egg.

No; it's not in the name either. Minorca fanciers claim Minorcas lay the largest eggs, and Light Brahma fanciers claim their big feather leg lays the largest eggs, yet we have seen eggs from both that looked like 3 cents.

It's the strain, not the breed name, that tells. It's whether they are bred for big eggs.

Two other points. Our big egg layers don't eat much more than hens that



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

SHE LAID 'EM

lay the "weeny teeny" egg, either, nor do they lay fewer eggs because their eggs are large and they are good sized hens.

To say that a perfectly formed big hen can't lay as many eggs as a perfectly formed ordinary sized hen is as absurd as to say that a large grapevine of perfect structure can't produce as many grapes as a small grapevine of perfect structure.

We know it's not so.

DON'TS.

Don't get angry when a customer complains about your shipment. You can mollify a customer quicker with tanglefoot taffy than with jaw wrangle roughhouse.

Don't feed egg stimulants. We have never seen a healthy hen in normal condition that wouldn't respond readily to good feeding when she has proper exercise and shelter and is free from bughouse.

Don't bed brooder chicks with chaff from the loft where sparrows harbor. It's bughouse.

Don't keep slacked lime where baby chicks can get it.

Don't quarrel over petty things. Stand up for your rights, but fight only when it's right.

Don't put new buy in the mow until you are sure there are no nests of eggs there. You may cover them and then find them next summer and sell them for eggs laid while you wait.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

An old farm hen, a rural rover. Flew into a barnyard among the clover And said, "I'll lay my eggs right here And hatch me out some babies dear."

She only hatched about a week. When, with a rear and dust and creek, In came a load of new mown hay That was pitched right where her brown eggs lay.

Those eggs lay there from June to May. Until they used that new mown hay. When the old hen found the same old nest And cackled loud, "Well, I am blest!"

"Those are the eggs I laid last year To hatch some lovely babies dear. Now, I'll just lay a dozen more And hatch myself chicklets galore."

But Biddy's effort was all in vain. For the hay was thrown on the eggs again. And they lay in the mow until Easter week.

When the farmer came some hay to seek He only trod on an egg or two. When through the roof like a flash he flew,

And as he was passing out of sight He yelled: "Goodbye! It was dynamite!" C. M. BARNITZ.

HEN HABITS.

While the hen, like men, may in some respects be morally depraved, yet she is also a creature of habit and is capable of instruction and what she depends much on the human who makes her young ideas shoot.

If she's an egg fiend, she gets that habit because enough nests are not provided and the egg laid on the floor rolls around, gets cracked and is eaten and she wants more, or the nest is open on top and the eggs are trampled on and broken, or there is not time to make strong eggshells or something that's in the egg is needed in the ration to satisfy the needs of her system.

If she's a feather fiend, devouring her own garments and disrobing her brothers and sisters, there's a reason for it. She may be bughouse and get the habit while pecking at crawlers, or gets no meat in the ration, or is not kept busy scratching in litter, or she may get the taste from eating scalded feathers thrown away by some wasteful housewife.

If she raises Cain in the neighborhood by tearing up the neighbor's garden that habit wasn't born with her in the egg. There's a hole in the fence, a top rail on the wire or a neighbor's ill smelling, insanitary garbage pile or a charming chattering leads her into temptation. If she runs from her owner as if scared to death and skryckoffs off the nest at his approach, it's a sign of roughhouse methods and cussin' in the chicken coop.

A nervous, kicking, balky horse, a cow that slaps the milkmaid with her tail and kicks over the milk bucket, or a dog that chases a team and causes a runaway and snaps at the passerby, these do not come by such habits naturally, but by training or lack of training. So with the hen. You can't teach a hen to play a bass horn nor sing a duet with Melba, but by gentleness you can make her gentle, and you can keep her from forming bad habits by keeping inducements to such away.

FEATHERS AND EGG SHELLS.

In one day 50,000 day old chicks were shipped from Petaluma, Cal. Chicks seem to be about as plentiful there as orange blossoms, and it is claimed there is no lack of beautiful maidens in that lovely, flowery, fruitful Eden either.

In starting the poultry business you should begin with a breed that is in demand. To start with low grades, or half breeds, is worse than not to have started at all. The best are none too good, and to work out problems in flesh and blood to successful solution one must have the best.

Rotten eggs sold in Pennsylvania must now be dosed with kerosene to render them unfit for baking those lovely golden custards and sponge cakes that have been sold to many of our city citizens. This law should be passed by all the states, even if it does discriminate by decreasing the millions of the egg trust and increases the billions of the oil trust.

Sonoma county, Cal., is the leading county in the United States for poultry. Last year it raised 1,512,601 fowls and produced 113,650,500 eggs. The income from poultry reaching \$3,038,518.

When a squad of men consented to eat raw cold storage eggs two years old for ten days to prove that age is no detriment to Kansas eggs they certainly showed nerve. We advise them to have a bombproof or cyclone cellar handy when the shells are cracked and to use Kansas "redeye" as an antidote.

Among the advantages the poultryman has over the dairyman the hen milks herself while the dairyman must milk the cow and often gets kicked to boot.

A New York poultryman asked us to find the architectural defect in one of his poultry houses that was just the same as another, but his fowls always got cold when housed in it, while the birds in the other kept healthy. An examination showed both houses alike but the afflicted flock all young and 200 more in number than the old flock. Overcrowding brought damp and disease, as it will even in a poultry palace.

Missouri, the chief poultry state in the Union, produced over \$50,000,000 from her feathered flocks. This exceeds the worth of the combined wheat crops of Iowa, Texas, New York, Michigan, Maryland and California. And yet some people say poultry doesn't pay and some states as yet make no appropriation for poultry culture.

C. M. Barnitz

BIG STRIKE AVERTED.

Compromise Effected Between Southern Pacific and Trainmen.

San Francisco, —G. W. Hanger, member of the national board of mediation and conciliation, who came here to attempt adjustment of differences between the Southern Pacific and its locomotive and train crews, announced that a compromise had been effected.

This, he says, fully satisfies all parties to the controversy and averts the threatened strike.

DR. R. F. C. KIEB.

Superintendent of Asylum From Which Thaw Made His Escape.



Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, who was in charge of the institution when Harry Thaw made his escape, is to conduct a rigid inquiry of his own in connection with any possible plot that may have existed between Thaw and any guards at the asylum. Howard H. Barnum, aged fifty, was keeper of the gate through which the prisoner made his escape. He has been connected with the Matteawan institution for seventeen years. He says efforts of Dr. Kieb to implicate him are unfair. The gate through which Thaw escaped is also shown.

Regular Visit to CLEARFIELD Of Special Interest to the Sick

Dr. Rhoads, of Pittsburgh, specialist on chronic diseases will be at the Dimeling Hotel Clearfield, Thursday, August 21, giving all who are sick an opportunity to consult this eminent specialist free of charge and get his advice and treatment right at your house. Dr. Rhoads has decided on this place by request of people living here, who otherwise would not have the chance to consult him. I realize that a visit to Pittsburgh to see me would be a hardship to the sick, therefore I come to you, believing that more good can be accomplished to see the largest number of sick. I ask therefore, all who need the services of an expert specialist in chronic and long standing diseases to call and see me, consult me free of charge, get my advice, and if I find after examining you, that I cannot cure you I will gladly tell you, and if your case is curable, which is 90 per cent, with my new treatment get well, I will accept your case. Remember, I make you no promise that I cannot do; my rule is to give you exactly what I agree.

WHAT I CURE.

I cure Rheumatism no matter how long standing. I give you relief at once. My treatment removes the cause of it, purifies the blood, relieves the kidneys at once.

I cure kidney and bladder troubles. If you have Kidney troubles, pain in back, urine highly colored, dark sediment, pain along spine, weak back and headache, come to me and let me show you why I can give you a cure—does the urine burn you, pass it too frequently, pains in bladder and prostate gland? I can relieve you at once and give you a permanent cure. This is especially the trouble with middle aged persons, and if neglected cause more distressing pains as you grow older.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM STOMACH OR LIVER TROUBLE?

Have you pains after eating, does your food disagree with you, suffer from constipation and gases in the bowels? Then come and consult me. I will cure you in one month, complete restoration to health. My treatment is different from the old pills and nauseous medicines you have been taking. It cures.

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you have blood poison, which causes eruptions, pimples, sore throat, eczema, and all rash and sores, no matter how long you have been sick, I can cure you of the disease; many cases with one treatment.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

I positively cure all unnatural conditions that you may be suffering from. My home treatment has been used by thousands with benefit in every case. Come and let me advise you and a cure awaits you.

DISEASES OF MEN

YOUNG MEN—I especially invite men who are sick, nervous, weak, despondent, lost all ambition, no desire for work or pleasure, I want you to get my special advice. I cure blood diseases, weakness, loss and drains stopped in ten days. Ulcers, loss of ambition, nervous debility lack of energy and all special diseases of a private nature. Consult me confidently and I assure you of a permanent and lasting cure. No matter how long you have been sick or the nature of your disease.

REMEMBER

I will wake regular monthly visits to your town, and no matter what your disease is I want you to come in and consult me. I have treated only chronic diseases for 25 years, and if you are sick you need the advice and care of a man who has had the proper training and experience to cure you.

The date is Thursday, September 18 at the Dimeling hotel Clearfield Pa., from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. F. A. RHOADS

Geo. W. Johnson

Sanitary Plumbing, Tinning, Heating and Ventilating.

GIVE US A CALL

28 S. SECOND ST., CLEARFIELD, - PENN'A

JACOBSON'S

New and Second Hand Furniture Store

Will save you money on all kinds of Furniture. Come in and see the nice Furniture we have, 212 Reed St. Clearfield

Mother's Bread

IS GOOD BREAD

Get it at the

CITY BAKERY

NO. 12 THIRD ST.

Clearfield, Penn'a.

The Happy Bridegroom.

The happy bridegroom knows the word "obey" is in the marriage service only by hearsay. The happy bridegroom knows something to which he is a party is happening, but he has no definite idea as to what it is.—Philadelphia Ledger

DIED ON BOAD SHIP.

Continued From Page 1.

service as acting mayor would be for those two weeks which Mayor Gaynor planned for his recuperating sea voyage to Liverpool.

Colonel Kline became vice chairman of the board of aldermen on Jan. 1, 1912. He has had a long experience as a member of the board, and the mayor at various times expressed the greatest satisfaction at being able to leave his duties in the hands of Kline, whom he described as an "estimable gentleman."

Mr. Kline has had a great deal of experience in handling city affairs. As vice chairman of the board of aldermen he served on many important committees, and he has made himself felt in the passage of a number of good ordinances.

He was born on Feb. 21, 1858, in Sussex county, N. J., the son of Anthony and Margaret Busby Kline. His father was a German, and his mother was proud of her Scotch-Irish strain. The father was a member of the Twenty-seventh regiment of New Jersey volunteers during the civil war, with which he served throughout the struggle. After the war he went into business.

Effect on Political Situation.

The news of the death of Mayor Gaynor halted the political campaign temporarily. The fusion leaders were loath to discuss the political significance of the event at this time, but they were united in the opinion that now that there will be no third ticket in the field the election of the fusion ticket is almost certain.

Chairman Norman Hapgood of the committee of 107, who was sharp in his criticism of the mayor for heading a third ticket, said:

Situation "Simplified."

"It's a difficult time for me to say anything. It is a great tragedy, and the first feeling of every one must be one of sorrow. Mayor Gaynor was an intensely interesting figure, and his death must inspire regret. A discussion of its political significance is obviously out of place now, but it is perfectly plain that the situation has been simplified to the extent that only two candidates will be in the field now and all opponents of Tammany Hall will be united."

Joseph M. Price, chairman of the executive committee of the 107, said:

"Out of respect for Mayor Gaynor we have called off all meetings during the next few days. We were to have had a parade and a banner raising, but these also have been postponed, and we won't swing our banner for several days."

Mrs. Gaynor Told of Death.

St. James, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Word of her husband's death was received by Mrs. William J. Gaynor over the telephone from the city hall within a few minutes after the wireless message was received by Secretary Adamson. With Mrs. Gaynor are two of her elder daughters.

Body Back Next Week.

Dock Commissioner Smith said after a conference with P. A. S. Franklin, head of the White Star line, that Mayor Gaynor's body probably would be brought back to New York on the Cedric Friday week. He said:

"I cannot say positively, of course, whether the body will be brought back on the Cedric, but I think it likely. The Cedric is due at Queenstown from Liverpool Friday afternoon. The Baltic will reach Queenstown at 4 a. m. Friday, so that there will be plenty of time to transfer the body."

"It is likely that a special tender will be used for the transfer. If the transfer is made the body will be brought back a week from Friday."

"Of course the mayor's family will have to decide whether the body shall be brought back on the Cedric."

The announcement of the mayor's death to the White Star line officers came in the following cable from the Liverpool office quoting a marconi-gram from the Baltic:

"Mayor Gaynor of New York died 1 p. m. Wednesday of heart failure. Being brought in."

A LOVER OF PETS.

Mayor Gaynor Enjoyed
Life at Country Home;
Was Fond of Farming.



Photo © by American Press Association

Mayor William J. Gaynor was a lover of home life. At his country place at St. James, N. Y., he had chickens and dogs galore and was fond of his pets. This picture shows Mr. Gaynor on the steps of his summer place with one of his pets.

Plenty of Argument.

Miss Watt—Do you belong to any debating society, Mr. Wilkins? Wilkins—Well—er—a small one. I am married.—Boston Transcript

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS

Many to be Held in Clearfield County

STRONG SPEAKERS ENGAGED

These Gatherings Have Been Arranged With a View to Arousing the People to the Necessity For Taking Greater Interest in Judgship Campaign—Dates of Meetings.

Meetings have been arranged by the Temperance Workers League of Clearfield county for practically every district in the county, prior to the primary election, Tuesday September 16.

Some of the strongest speakers in the county will present the cause of the Temperance Workers League, touching especially on the Judgeship contest.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to come out and hear the discussions. Ladies are especially welcome. The Temperance Workers League representing the Prohibition party, the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., the Clearfield county grange and the Clearfield county Sabbath school Association, promises to become a big factor in the judicial contest.

Meeting Places.

Meeting have been arranged as follows:

Curwensville, Friday, Sept. 12, Rev. J. E. Gearhart and Rev. E. L. Kennedy, of Clearfield, speakers.

Houtzdale, in the M. E. church, Friday, Sept. 12, Rev. C. C. Snavely, of Ramey, speaker.

Burnside, in the M. E. church, Friday, Sept. 12, Rev. O. B. Poulson, of New Millport, speaker.

Gillingham, Monday Sept. 15, H. A. Reed and Roy I. Fulton, of Clearfield, speakers.

Blue Ball, in the grove near the M. E. church, Friday, Sept. 12, H. A. Reed, of Clearfield and H. T. Strong, Osceola Mills, speakers.

Goshen, in the M. E. church, Friday Sept. 13, Rev. W. H. Hartman, of Woodland, speaker.

Munson, Friday, Sept. 12, Rev. W. A. Carver, of Morrisdale, speaker.

Boardman, Saturday Sept. 13 Rev. W. J. Waters and Rev. T. S. Berry, of Glen Richey, speakers.

Ansonville, Saturday, Sept. 13, Rev. E. J. Radcliff, of Westover, speaker.

Glen Richey, Sunday, Sept. 14, Mrs. S. C. Wilson, of Curwensville, speaker.

Coalport, Monday, Sept. 15, Thos V. Bowen, of Mahaffey, speaker.

Kylertown, Monday, September 15, Rev. H. T. Strong, of Osceola Mills, speaker.

Dr. Johnson and Ghosts.

Dr. Johnson expressed himself with characteristic caution and common sense on the subject of ghosts. "It is wonderful," he said, "that 5,000 years have now elapsed since the creation of the world, and still it is undecided whether or not there has ever been an instance of the spirit of any person appearing after death." Yet the credibility of some stories of apparitions can hardly be called in question. Edward Fitzgerald was far from being a superstitious man, and there is a story of Fitzgerald in a book called "Tennyson and His Friends." He once told some people "how he had one day clearly seen from outside his sister and her children having tea in his dining room. He then saw his sister quietly withdraw from the room so as not to disturb the children. At that moment she died in Norfolk."—London Mail.

Saw Wood After the Wedding.

Many of the small towns in Europe have distinctive wedding customs which must be observed, and of these the old mountain town of Wildermann, in Germany, claims one that is particularly interesting and quaint. On the day before the wedding the young men interested in the couple place a sawhorse on the top of the house where the bride is lodging, usually upon a chimney, and the bridegroom has to take it down before the wedding. On the wedding day the couple find a rope barring their way after they leave the church, and they are not allowed to pass until they have sawed in two the knotty log lying upon the horse. The inhabitants of the town gather around to watch the sawing, which is supposed to show whether or not the couple will pull well together.—Popular Mechanics.

Berlin's Palaces.

Berlin owes its palaces and many of its finest buildings to Frederick William I. That monarch had a passion for building and transmitted it to others. Whenever he heard of a rich merchant settling in the capital he ordered him to build a residence in keeping with his wealth. If the merchant obeyed he was duly rewarded, and many German families owe their title of nobility to an ancestor having built a fine house.

D. F. GUELICH DEALER IN ...COAL...

Mines close to town. Coal from the famous Moshannon vein. Also other veins suitable for steam and domestic purposes. A postal address to D. F. Guelich, Clearfield R. F. D. No. 2, will bring you a load of coal promptly. H. & C. Phone.

PEACHES PEACHES

Car of Ohio sweet yellow free-stone peaches in bushel baskets promised us Monday, September 15. We expect this to be nice fruit and moderate prices. Our pickling and spice department is now at your service. GET BUSY. Early frosts will shorten the tomato and cucumber crop.

R. C. Shaw Grocery Co.

The County National Bank OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

The Oldest Bank in Clearfield County

Capital, \$ 500,000
Surplus and Profits, 560,000
Total Invested Capital, \$1,060,000

THE VALUE OF THE BANK TO THE COMMUNITY IS DETERMINED BY:

1st. The security which it offers for the deposits of the people.

2nd. Its ability to lend customers their business wants.

3rd. In measuring this bank by that standard remember: Its invested capital (capital, surplus and profits) which stands between the depositor and loss, is more than one million dollars.

4th. Its total resources, which, together with its capital, determines its loaning ability are more than three and one-half million dollars.

LITTLE STRAWS

IT'S the little straws that shows which way the wind blows. It's the little courtesies we extend our depositors that show the spirit that prevails at the CLEARFIELD NATIONAL BANK. The small depositor is as welcome as the large one.

HOUSEHOLD accounts are objects of particular care with us and we hope the ladies will make full use of our facilities. There are writing and rest rooms solely for their use. There is a teller's window where they can get crisp new bills.

It is unfortunately true that many women have no reliable source of advice in matters financial. When such is the case, our officers are ever ready to extend the most disinterested counsel. If you will but consult with us, we can relieve you of many cares and much anxiety.

THE CLEARFIELD NATIONAL is fully equipped financially and mentally to deal with any problems of banking finance, foreign exchange, investment, savings and safe deposit.

IN EVERY LINE CLEARFIELD NATIONAL SERVICE MEANS PERFECT SATISFACTION

Clearfield National Bank

Want to Go Into Business ?

ALL partnerships are not congenial or satisfactory, but there is one partner with whom you will never have trouble; A SAVING ACCOUNT. It grows like a rolling snow ball. It is a safe partner and if you would like such a one, step into our bank any day and open the account. This is a partnership that is sure to be profitable, possibly not as large profits as some other partnership might bring, but you are sure to be a winner.

Clearfield Trust Company

FERE !

Game Laws !

FREE !

The new 1913-1914 Game Laws in full---also Fish Laws, just received. There are a great many changes in the law, and you should get posted before the season opens. Come in and get one, we have lots of them and will be glad to give you as many as you want, FREE OF CHARGE.

Opposite Witmer Inn

HARDER'S GUN WORKS

Clearfield, Penn'a